

Original Correspondence.

ON SLATE QUARRIES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT—No. I.

SIR,—By the "management" of a concern we are given to understand that that office is held by a man who thoroughly knows his position, possesses general and practical knowledge, also calculation, firmness, steadiness, honesty, education, as well as other requisite qualities;—the above qualifications are as necessary in a slate quarry manager as they are in any public officer in England, as the manager is the principal in the quarry, so it is on his hands (if not interfered with) to make it either a remunerative or a losing property. If he is an inexperienced man, of course nothing can be expected but the latter; although he may mislead the proprietors for some time with his promises and flattering reports, still time will soon show that their money has been wastefully thrown away. I will endeavour to make a few remarks on the management of slate quarries, taking for granted that the reader will agree with me as to the qualifications of a manager, of which the most important is a knowledge of the slate stratification in different parts of the country; and to possess this information it requires something more than reading geological books, &c., as there is no mode of really acquiring this knowledge about the slate strata but by continual study, attention, and experience; as it has its different positions, faults, peculiar dykes, upsets, cleavage, foot-joints, curb-joints, back-joints, slant-joints, roof-joints, heels, stripes, spots, colour, such as green, blue, pink, red, grey, and black, &c.; as well as spars, or a mixture of spar, lathes, or unseen joints, irregular joints, posts, tunnelling, sinking, opening, top clearing, and other terms that are used in slate quarries. All of these peculiarities have their signs and relations; a good judgment of the said can only be gained by experience, perseverance, constant watching, and striving to gain the required knowledge. To be able to form a proper opinion of the different slate concerns, with the above information, and an outward sign of the slate strata, the possessor may arrive at an accurate conclusion as to the prospect of the property under his notice, and, as a general rule, with attention and calculation a trustworthy report can be formed, in favour of the property or otherwise to condemn it. The same instruction will assist the owner to form the most judicious mode of proving grounds and slate property;—experience in this is most important for gain or loss in future working.

I intended describing a few new slate properties, and the practical mode of trials or proofs, but I must leave this subject until another opportunity, as it requires more time and writing than I can at present afford. I may, however, remark that I can name several places where thousands of pounds have been spent on "trials," such as sinks, tunnels, top clearing, and openings, when so many hundreds would have been sufficient to make a satisfactory proof either in favour or the contrary. I am sorry to say it is an easy matter to point out expensive trials which have been opened out by the side of the slate stratification, and in the midst of the shale, in a situation that any man with but a limited idea of the slate strata would at once pronounce them as fruitless, and their prosecution waste of money.

We find some openings on the slate strata of the Cambrian veins entire failures. This happens in consequence of deficient knowledge, experience, and minute examinations of the ground, which in itself would convince that the prospect was doubtful and perhaps, hopeless. I will give an instance of this mistake, which occurred a few years since not far from Carnarvon. A gentleman, who possessed more self-confidence than knowledge, visited the different slate localities, and in his own estimation, gained in a few months every information and instruction pertaining to the slate properties; with these great pretensions, he took a "back-note" on different grants. He remarked to the writer that slate quarries in Wales were the most neglected he had ever seen, especially in the management, as he had gained in a few months more knowledge of the geological formation, as well as the most practical mode of working quarries, than any man in England or Wales; as he knew the faults of different quarries, and could sketch the unseen stratification, and know whether it was good or not, as well as being able to tell what each man would meet with in working his bargain. He could also correctly say what would be the produce of each slate bargain for a week, month, twelve months, up to 50 years; also how many tons of rubbish there would be in a certain piece of ground, and how many slate blocks. He could also make a calculation of the profit and loss for the term of lease of 31 years. He could also bring his concern to pay more profit than all the great quarries in Wales. He had drawn all his plans so accurately, according to his idea, that he was able to know what each gallery and bargain were doing daily, whilst he sat at ease in his drawing-room over his wine. With these blind pretensions, he managed to form a Limited Liability Company, in 30,000l., in London. He had hardly completed this, when he disposed of another for many thousands of pounds, which, according to his report and plans, would be the most lucrative speculation ever brought before the public. So a large amount of money was spent in placing things in first-class order; but it very soon appeared to be easier to form plans, &c., of the Welsh hills than to get at their produce, which proved to be so in this man's case, as he found his maps and plans of no value to get the slates. Notwithstanding his failure in making the above to pay according to his reports, he brought a third before the public, and, with his plans of operation and returns, succeeded in persuading that time and money would bring plenty of produce. His flourishing reports were signed by local agents for a trifling sum of money, who could neither read or write the English language. Then directors were named, and a manager appointed—a shrewd man of business, but who had never seen a slate quarry before, though, of course, in his own idea was clever enough to understand every branch of working a quarry, and could see further than a dozen of the best quarry managers. Their capital was placed in the bank, operations commenced, steam-engines erected, top soil removed, tunnels driven in different directions, money spent by thousands, but with returns only sufficient to pay the wages of a few slaves in a few years made, which amounted to 300l. or 400l. The premises falling capital agent, and lost to the shareholders, who were concerned, like the former, was discontinued, after spending at least 10,000l. to 15,000l. It seems strange that such men go so contrary to their reports; however, it is the case, and such a man as this is a ruin to the Welsh slate speculation; but he is gone where he can make no more mischief, and his concerns are a monument of his ignorance. Another instance of similar character happened in North Wales: a slate quarry was worked by a private company of English gentlemen, who appointed their own countryman as manager, one entirely inexperienced in all business matters, but who in his own estimation was a most competent person to manage slate quarries, and knew all about the planning and working of them, and in four or five months understood as much of them as any of the most practical quarrymen. He wrote most hopeful reports to the proprietors, as well as an account of payments and returns for each month, and, of course, was considered by his employers as a most valuable servant. He was allowed a good salary, as well as pony and conveyance, and groom. All went on smoothly so far as writing goes, but he soon found it easier in his case to promise than perform, and after eight years of promises it was found too hard a task to get sufficient produce to meet one-third of the expenses incurred in the quarry per month. The returns per annum would not average more than 500l. to 600l., as the proprietors were losing heavily year by year, which led to the dismissal of this man, not before a large amount of the shareholders' money had been lost. He was a kind-hearted man, but more adapted to repeat Shakespeare than to manage the Welsh hills; and he, like the other, is laid in oblivion, as well as his maps and plans. The dissatisfied shareholders called on the writer to report upon the quarry, which was done to the effect that a large amount of the convertible slate rock was destroyed and thrown into the rubbish heap; also, that a great number of splendid slates could be made from that quarry under practical and judicious management. Upon hearing this, they requested the writer to place the concern in a proper working order, so as to make more slates, which was done in a short time the sale of slates from this very quarry amounted from 7000l. to 7500l., and the concern is still doing well, and shows every prospect of making remunerative returns.

By a few further remarks, the reader will clearly detect the difference between the pretension of knowing and the actual knowledge of working a slate quarry; the labour and years of experience it takes the latter so as to be capable of forming a safe and judicious opinion and calculation of the prospects before him; as well as the most advisable plan of proving and opening the ground, from the different signs and formation of the property, so as to arrive at an accurate conclusion of the prospects before expending even a limited portion of the capital. A practical man will soon be able to say whether he would invest his money in an undertaking or not, for he generally examines very minutely into the future, and if satisfied will not hesitate in taking an interest in the same, if all the other arrangements of the concern are satisfactory. As to the former class of men, with the pretension of knowledge, they form their opinions, and will be guided by their own judgment, which, of course, will not stand testing and questioning; therefore, what are we to understand by such, but self-interest, good office, and salary, for when these kind of men find their service at an end their interest in the undertaking will be offered for sale at a reduced price. This at once shows their motive in taking the interest. As an instance of such a character, the writer was asked to make a report on a slate quarry by a party from Manchester, who intended investing 10,000l. in the concern upon having a favourable report from me: the manager knowing this, and having a large interest in the quarry, made several remarks as to the future prospects, the remunerative returns if he continued to increase the openings, and upon my making a favourable report he would present me with 300l. However, the writer made the report, which saved these capitalists their money, as the place was not worthy to spend their capital in, for which they gladly paid 100l. 10s., and the manager saved his 300l.; but not long after the same manager met with a party who had some orphan's money to invest, and by the reports, &c., which he had written in flowing and flattering terms, he induced them to spend 10,000l. of this money, which was entirely lost, as the quarry was never opened on the proper slate strata; so the man left the country, and no one has since attempted to work the quarry, as there is not the least prospect of any returns from it, although a large amount of money has been thrown away upon the property. This instance shows the necessity of acquiring general information, to prevent misguidance and loss, and how important it is to gain the knowledge and practice in opening new concerns, as well as properly working old ones. Such can never be obtained but by experience, study, and minute attention to the different operations and signs before alluded to.

In opening a new quarry it is of the greatest importance to be certain of the slate strata, then to lay out proper and judicious plans, and to study the most economical way of working and forming the quarry, and to be careful not to spend 10l. where 5s. would be sufficient to do the same work. A practical man will be able to form a proper judgment of the value of each branch of the works, as well as the formation and situation of the veins, where to commence top clearing, and to be careful not to deposit the soil on the slate rock; also to study the dip and formation of the strata. This is the key to the future working, next the back-joints, foot-joints, slants, &c. The joints and dip are so formed that by proper commencement and contrivance the top soil can be opened, entered, and removed at half the expense than if it had been done contrary, or in a different way. The joints are either bevil, round, or square, and what are termed back-joints. These, with foot-joints or curbs, may be a hundred per cent. in favour of top clear-

ing if the works are planned as to take advantage of the facilities already formed by Nature. The top soil is removed generally at so much per ton or yard, and so much poundage on all slates made. Without being practical, a great error may be committed in opening and removing top rocks, for in many instances we find where foot-joints are frequent and regular, and back-joints formed, many second and inferior slates can be made from near the surface; but if the price per yard or ton is fixed that the men can make more wages by carrying all the blocks and rubbish over the embankment, they will, of course, do so. This also shows the necessity of possessing good judgment of the quality and formation of the rock. A poundage or a price should be given for all different sized slates, and a fixed sum per ton for all slate blocks the men are able to procure. With this the manager will be able to calculate the payment for slates made, also what the produce will realise in the market. When the top is removed, and galleries formed, the quarry is either increasing in slate make or, to the contrary, proving different to reports and expectations. We often hear it said that a large amount of money must be spent before the quarry can be expected to make returns of slates. On this point I most certainly differ, as all the perpendicular slate strata ought to make good returns in 12 or 18 months, provided from 50 to 60 men are employed; with this number, judiciously looked after, an extensive opening and clearing can be done. When this is effected, slates ought to be made, and will be by a practical manager.

Top rocks are removed at a set price per ton, or square yard, of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per yard, and an average of 1s. per yard; lose end, at 2s. 6d. to 7s. per yard; opening, from 3s. to 9s. per yard; tunnelling, from 30s. to 80s. per yard; and sinking, from 30s. to 100s. per yard. These are the principal items of quarry operations, but independent of machinery, &c. This shows the reader that a concern can be worked for a small amount in comparison to the enormous sum that are said to be necessary in opening new quarries.

When a quarry is properly formed and cleared, slate making ought to be the principal point, as without this it is a positive loss of money: all the outlay must be for the purpose of getting slate blocks. A practical manager will without delay see that no blocks are destroyed by the bargain takers. By careful attention thousands of pounds worth of slates may be profitably manufactured from the upper part of the quarry. He will also with due attention to the produce and formation of the rock be able to arrive at a proper conclusion as to the value of top clearing, openings, sinking, and slate making, to fix a proper poundage on all slate bargains, and to convert all that is good to profitable account. Further, practical knowledge consists in being capable to value the different qualities of slates, the expense of making, as well as the carriage to the different markets, and to calculate on the material as to the margin for profit. By this he would see whether the inferior portion of the top rock and other parts of the quarry would pay for making and leave a profit. The success of the concern entirely depends on its produce, but if such produce that is capable of being profitably converted into slates, whether from the top or bottom of the quarry, is destroyed and thrown into the rubbish heap, it becomes a great loss to the company.

CAMBRIAN ETR.

[To be concluded in next week's Journal.]

SLATE QUARRIES—COMPANIES, AND PROMOTERS.

SIR,—I am much pleased with the ingenious letter of your correspondent, "J. F. N. H.," which was inserted in last week's Journal. Although I also know something of Pembroke and Carmarthenshire, I do not wish to dispute a single fact that he has stated in regard to the slate veins of those counties—on the contrary, I believe them to be true; and in saying this I do not feel that I am in any way compromising the essential characteristics of Cambrian and Silurian slate, nor in any way lessening the general effect which the name of each district has given to its own slate.

The last paragraph of his letter, however, opens up a most momentous subject for consideration; and he may rest assured that not only in Pembroke, but also in many parts of North Wales, "companies have been got up." I will not say "to work bad veins" for the benefit of promoters and directors; because both promoters and directors might be deceived in the matter; but certainly when the directors, at least, have not paid sufficient attention to the facts which they rashly took for granted, I cannot let off the promoters quite so easily, because they seem to fall justly under the remark of your correspondent. I do not think that they are generally the deceived but the deceivers. The directors are often deceived by them. The cause of this is readily explained by the quotation of a few words from an article in last week's Journal, headed "The Natural Resources of Wales, No. 1." They run thus—"There is very little superfluous capital in Wales." This is undoubtedly the fact. The squire and squirens of Wales have for generations been a race indulging in open-house hospitality; a system not at all, as you may suppose, adapted to the hoarding of "superfluous capital." Could any effect flow with more immediate consequence from its cause? Promoters have taken advantage of the situation.

But who are the promoters? This is the pivot on which the whole question turns. I mean the general question, because, in some instances, the well-known character of the promoters is a perfect guarantee of the stability of any undertaking. They will never neglect, in the case of slate quarries, to secure reports from men of old established repute in quarry working as to the nature of the rock, and also from a civil engineer, who will be able to explain in detail the natural facilities for working it, and thus give correct data for calculating the cost of working. This is one of the great essentials to be considered. The two reports combined will enable the promoters to calculate, almost with mathematical certainty, what the profits of a slate quarry will be.

In stating what promoters ought to be, it will be easy to arrive at the contradictory, what they ought not to be, and some clue, I hope, has been given for finding out the latter class by the above few brief remarks.

March 2.

CAMBRIAN.

SLATE QUARRIES—NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—In your esteemed publication of Saturday last there is an advertisement signed "Pioneer," referring to the slate trade of the Principality of North and South Wales, in which is given a list of about forty quarries now in operation in the various counties enumerated. The public will, probably, be surprised, on reading this advertisement, to see so important a list of quarries in work, to which, doubtless, the advertiser is able to add a large number. The recently-introduced quarry, called the Imperial Welsh Slate, and advertised on the same page of the Journal, does not appear under that title in "Pioneer's" list; but I would beg to inform the public in general, and the readers of your Journal in particular, that in the list of Pembroke quarries it is mentioned under the name of Glöge, its ancient Welsh name, now re-christened (for the sake of euphony) into the Imperial, and which property consists of three distinct quarries, all of them, but one in particular, having been more or less worked for centuries. As a further proof of the growing interest in slate quarrying in Wales, another writer, on page 114 of the same Journal, who dates from "Belinda House, Haverfordwest," under the signature of "J. F. N. H.," enters into a discussion on the subject of the Silurian formation of rocks, and is, apparently, a strong advocate for the capacity of that formation to produce hard and durable—and not soft and perishable—slate. This writer also alludes to the Imperial Quarries, under the name of the "Glöge," in the following passage, which appears to be rather *apropos* to the merits of the Imperial. He says—"I will also show a slab from Trwynllwyd Quarry superior in quality to any raised in North Wales, and the same from Glöge. There is also a peculiar kind of slate raised in a quarry called Gilfach, on the borders of Pembroke and Carmarthen, very tough, and strong, and durable, which fetches nearly double the price of ordinary North Wales slate; and a fair slab is produced at Ddanderwyd, but the vein is small." This writer further cautions the public against "numerous companies got up to work bad veins, and for the benefit of promoters and directors," but by avoidance of these evils he predicts "a great future for slate quarrying in Pembroke," and is preparing "a history of all the quarries in the country, and the character of all the known slate veins," a work which must prove at this moment highly acceptable to capitalists.

Narberth, Pembroke, Feb. 27.

LLECHEN.

FREEING GAS FROM COAL MINES.

SIR,—I am happy to find that Mr. Adcroft has consented to give his attention to my method of removing inflammable gas from coal mines, when by actual experiment I shall prove that by it gas can be removed from any part of a mine, provided there is sufficient room for a man to get his body into it; it matters not what quantity, nor whether it be 50 or more feet above the level of the roadway. Mr. Adcroft does not see that the miner would be safer for having the accumulations of gas removed. In some cases he would not, as in one of a sudden outburst or blower, which, as I have before stated, it is an impossibility to prevent; but I think Mr. Adcroft must admit that blowers would cause but local instead of general destruction if the reservoirs or magazines were kept clear. I am

rather diffident in giving my opinion respecting the cause of blowers, but I think it likely that after the coal is excavated large reservoirs are formed by the falling of the roof, which are filled by the continued exhalations of the explosive gas. In course of time the superincumbent weight causes a subsidence of the roof, thereby forcing the gas out of the crevices and fissures of the goaves and coal. If I am wrong in my impression I should feel happy to be enlightened on the subject. I know in some places it is the practice to wall up the old goaves to prevent the diffusion of gas, which I think would be far better removed; besides, it is impossible to compress an elastic body. In talking of strict supervision, let us suppose there were springs of water found in a mine. Would not the proprietor do all in his power to remove the water? Would he not go to the expense of powerful engines and costly machinery, besides a large amount of labour in draining the roadways? Surely as much trouble ought to be taken in removing an element lurking in various recesses of a mine, and doubly dangerous because unseen and unfelt. Water there is a chance of escaping from, but explosions of fire-damp none; and I hold water and gas identical, though opposite—as it is the tendency of the one to sink to the lowest part of the earth, of the other to rise to the highest possible point.

By my plan gas can be removed much easier and cheaper than water, requiring no expensive machinery, and can be introduced into a mine in 24 hours, and in 15 minutes from the time the apparatus is fixed will commence withdrawing the gas from the goaves to the surface of the pit. Mr. Adcroft desires me minutely to notice my observation about working with naked lights. Well, in mines such as he has described, I think with him that naked lights had better not be used, as an accident may happen, but never to the fearful extent it would were the mine kept full of explosive gas; it may be fatal to those on the immediate spot, while the others would escape both fire and choke-damp, so that the fatality would be reduced to a minimum. I do not for a moment wish to say anything derogatory to the Davy lamp, it is the only safeguard a miner has under the present system of working a fiery mine, and it would be my chief agent in finding out the levels of gas in and about the old workings. I have so far endeavoured to reply to Mr. Adcroft's letter, and will shortly meet him and his friends to explain the subject, and, if proved ineffectual, I abide by their decision. I sincerely thank you for the privilege you have given me in introducing the subject in your widely-read Journal.

Blaenavon, Feb. 27.

J. G. WILLIAMS.

OIL AND COKE FROM COAL AND SLACK.

SIR,—Since your insertion of my letter of Feb. 3 I have received numerous letters from colliery proprietors and others, the bulk of which to the present remain unanswered, from the want of opportunity to do so; but, as they all appear to be readers of the *Mining Journal*, I shall esteem it a great favour if you will allow me here to assure them that they will be replied to as soon as I can find the necessary time. I wish more particularly to reply to the letter signed "Coal Oil," which appeared in the Journal of last week.

This writer appears to be fully alive to the vast importance of using coal oil as fuel for steamers, and for the production of illuminating gas, which is very cheering, especially as mineral oils for any purpose have, and continue to have, to contend against an amount of prejudice scarcely credible, and not at all complimentary to the intelligence of the nineteenth century, and in no place in the world has that prejudice been of so marked a character as in the town from whence he writes. It has, however, vanished from that locality, and, as usual when matters prove profitable, converts have become enthusiasts, and hydro-carbon oils are well on their way to form a pet trade in the town of Liverpool second to none of its commercial transactions, and all this within four or five years. I remember, about four years ago, no broker in Liverpool, save one, would even advance the freight on cargoes of petroleum. Such was the value set upon it, and such was the prejudice against it, that attempts were made by eminent commercial men to prohibit its importation into that port, and various expedients were resorted to to induce a popular demonstration against it. One of many, all equally absurd, I will name. Some of these wiseacres hired a cart, and put into it a barrel of crude oil, and in the middle of the night they conveyed the cask, which they had caused to leak, through some of the principal streets of the town, and finally, I am told, deposited the empty barrel on the doorsteps of the residence of the public officer of health. The next morning these streets and the neighbourhoods adjacent were redolent of petroleum, and vast was the outcry, and the consequences were serious to many who had commenced trafficking in it. Knowing these facts, and having been a sufferer from them, I am well pleased that a writer from Liverpool should be the first to recognise the importance of this new fuel. And as the remark "new" may be called into question, I may observe that I was the first to communicate to the Admiralty the great advantages that would accrue from the use of coal oil as fuel for war and merchant steamers, and to inform them that it would not be long ere it would be practicable to obtain it in sufficient quantity for that purpose. I am aware that petroleum has been tried by many. I tried it soon after its appearance commercially in this country from America, but abandoned it on account of its cost, and also on account of the uncertainty of supplies. I, however, did not abandon the idea, seeing clearly that coal oil of this country's production promised to become a rival to petroleum; but it was not until I had formed and tested my plan for making coke ovens the agent for the production of coal oil that I saw my way to use it as fuel for ocean steamers.

About the time I was in communication with the Admiralty two gentlemen were experimenting with petroleum on account of the Government, but they only appear to have arrived at similar conclusions to my own; and some time afterwards they saw the possibility of using coal oil, arguing from the quantity made in Scotland, North Wales, &c.; but large as the quantity produced in these districts is, it would be quite inadequate to supply the wants of the navy and mercantile marine. Besides, that is wanted for other purposes, whereas by my invention it is possible to produce the oil in any quantity.

I do not think the time is far distant when coal will be deprived of its condensable volatile matter prior to its appearance in the market for sale and consumption. The abstraction of the oil-making matter does not unfit it for any of the purposes it is used for. The residue, if drawn from the ovens immediately after the oil is expelled is not such fuel as is supplied from gasworks, but a fuel which when thrown on a fire gives out sufficient flame to impart to the fire a cheerful appearance, without the nuisance of a dense smoke, and the heat produced is as great, if not greater, than from coal.

However, the great point now under consideration is the applicability of coal oil as fuel for ocean steam ships; and I would put before you the scheme I laid before the Admiralty more than twelve months ago.

I propose to store the oil in chambers about 18 inches high, formed in the hold of the vessel, by constructing a false bottom, in compartments, which would extend right across the ship, fore and aft. Now, supposing the keel of a steamer to be 300 feet long, and she to be 20 feet wide at the bottom of the hold, about the turn of the bilge, these compartments would give a storage capacity for nearly 250 tons of oil, and would be in such a position as to be out of the reach of danger from shot or fire, and, on account of the low temperature produced by its proximity to the water, it would not have any tendency to throw off inflammable vapours. These 250 tons of oil would be equal, as fuel, to something like 1000 tons of coal; the space taken up by the oil would represent about 220 tons of room; the coal would occupy a space of about 750 tons, thus being a saving of room in the vessel's hold to the extent of 530 tons. Such economising of stowage space will induce steamship owners to use oil at almost any price, if certainty of supply can be assured to them; and the demand for it would then be such that, as your correspondent, "Coal Oil," says, even present prices of crude coal oil—6l. 6s. per ton, would cheerfully be paid (though it would pay proprietors of coke-ovens, and pay handsomely, did they even sell the oil at my low quotation, which was merely given to show how low it could be sold, were it necessary). This fact will be more apparent when the following is considered. Suppose a steamer requires 1000 tons of coal to go her voyage to New York:—

1000 tons of South Welsh coal, at 20s.	£1000
Occupying 750 tons of room, for which 3l. and 5 p. cent. per ton could be got for cargo.	236l. = £236
Against this put—	
250 tons of oil at 6l. 6s. per ton.	£1575
Occupying 220 tons of room, at 3l. and 5 p. cent., as above.	693l. = £693
Profit to ship.	£1094

This is at a rough calculation, and with the best made of the room in the proper stowage of the vessel the sum could be considerably increased; and the profits arising from fewer hands being required to look after the furnaces would still swell up the already large sum shown to be the credit of the vessel. This will give some idea of the pecuniary value of coal oil as

cient confidence in the ultimate success of the mines, if properly managed, that buyers have been found for fully paid-up shares at 12s. 6d.

Under the influential auspices of the "Credit Foncier et Mobilier de France," in connection with Agra and Masterman's and the National Banks, THE IMPERIAL LAND COMPANY OF MARSEILLES has been introduced upon the London market, the capital being fixed at 1,600,000l., in shares of 20l. each. The object of the company (which, as will be seen from the prospectus published in another column of this day's Journal, has been nearly twelve months in course of organisation), is to purchase and acquire land and property in Marseilles, to re-sell the same, and to acquire concessions, &c., connected with the development of the city and port. To attain these objects, various properties have been purchased in the best portions of the city, and where there is assurance of profitable results. Lands have been secured on the south of the town, with a large extent of sea-board, and to the north, in close proximity to the docks, the total extent of the land acquired is 4,900,000 square feet (nearly 115 English acres), and the reports of Prof. Donaldson and of Mr. P. Borde are of the most encouraging character. Marseilles is, both in population (it has 300,000 inhabitants) and wealth, the first maritime city in France, and during last year 18,000 vessels, with a tonnage of more than 3,000,000, entered and left the harbour. Prof. Donaldson, referring to the Joliette lands, states that the land divides itself into two classes—that in the Rue Imperiale, and the plots near the cathedral. These are immediately available, and the plots contiguous to the D'Arène, Napoleon, and Radoub Docks, which follow each other on the line of the seaboard like those at Liverpool. He imagines that the value of land will increase very considerably in two or three years beyond the present calculation, from offers already made; and although, of course, the accruing interest of the money will commence forthwith, he has no doubt that the value of the land will advance in much greater proportion. He estimates that with an advance of only 30 per cent. 50,000l. would be realised. Mr. P. Borde, reporting on the Catalan lands, states that, with regard to the land built upon, they may calculate upon making cent. per cent. upon their purchase, and upon the other lands they may anticipate a profit of upwards of 3,000,000l. sterling. The directors have given notice that the subscription lists for shares will close on Wednesday next for London, and on the following day for country applications.

The DARREN MINING COMPANY has issued its prospectus for an increase of capital by the issue of 10,000l. worth of preferential stock, in 2300 shares, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The shares are to be paid for half on application and half on allotment. It is mentioned that the present company commenced operations about five years since, and out of a capital of 20,000l. have expended 7200l. During this period a large quantity of silver-lead ore has been raised, and occasionally in sufficient quantities to leave the company a credit balance. The mine being of vast extent it was impossible at first starting to calculate the amount required for its full development; subsequent operations, however, have demonstrated that a further sum of from 6000l. to 10,000l. will be necessary to place the works in a profitable state. The lease is for nineteen years unexpired, and ample machinery is already erected to bring it to a successful issue. The guaranteed sum of 10 per cent. per annum is covered by the uncalled-up capital of the company, and by placing to the credit of the dividend fund 50 per cent. of the produce. There are no free shares in the undertaking, and the property has been favourably reported upon by Mr. J. Hitchens, and Capt. M. Francis and R. Williams. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The GREAT TREWELLACK WHEEL ROSE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 19,200l., in shares of 34, has issued its prospectus. One-half of the shares are fully paid-up, and represent the purchase-money for the sett, &c., and the remainder are now offered at 1l., payable on application, and the remainder in calls as required. The sett is to the north of East Wheel Rose, on the course of the same lode, and it is opined that the lode struck is part of the East Wheel Rose lode.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2687 tons of ore were sold, realising 11,592l. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 114l. 8s.; average produce, 6l.; average price per ton, 4l. 6s.; quantity of fine copper, 165 tons 18 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Jan. 25	2650	113 2 0	6 1/2	4 13 0	15 3d.	£76 5 0
Feb. 1	4781	119 16 0	6 1/2	4 13 0	15 0	75 0 0
" 8	1892	118 16 0	6 1/2	4 10 0	14 9	73 16 0
" 25	4194	120 12 0	6 1/2	4 2 0	14 6	72 8 0
March 1	2687	114 8 0	6 1/2	4 6 0	13 11 1/2	69 17 6

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 1l., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 3d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 6l. 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 6d.

The following dividends have been declared during February:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Miners	£5 10 0	£5900 0 0
West Chiverton	1 10 0	4500 0 0
Wheal Seton	5 0 0	1980 0 0
Herodaford	1 15 0	1792 0 0
West Wheal Seton	4 0 0	1600 0 0
Frank Mills	0 6 0	1250 0 0
Providence	1 0 0	1120 0 0
Dolcoath	3 0 0	1074 0 0
Wheal Bassett	2 0 0	1024 0 0
Wheal Rose	10 0 0	1000 0 0
Cargill	1 0 0	916 0 0
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	0 2 6	836 17 6
Fortuna	0 3 0	8760 0 0
Total		£30,442 17 6

At the Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending January showed a credit balance (after giving credit for 1800l. on account of tin prepared for the market, but unsold) of 1195l. 3s. 7d. The profit on the three months working was 964l. 5s. 4d. The agents' report, which was of the usual satisfactory character, and stated that at no former period had the mine looked more healthy, having been read, and the position of the mine considered in connection with the financial statement, it was resolved that a dividend of 1120l. (1l. per share) be declared, free of income tax, payable when the tin now given credit for 1800l. is sold, the balance remaining to be carried to credit of next account. The dividend will be remitted in due course.

At the Falmouth and Sperris Mine meeting, on Feb. 23, the accounts showed a profit on the four months, ending Dec. of 149l. 12s. 8d. At the previous meeting (in Oct.) there was a balance against the adventurers of 167l. 19s. 2d., which with 418l. now charged, on account of shares relinquished, will leave a debit balance of 436l. 6s. 11d. No call was made, as there is every probability, from the prospects of the mine, that the relinquishing shareholders will be paid off without calling on the adventurers. Tresler's engine-shaft is sunk 6 1/2 fms. below the 40. The lode is standing whole to the north at this point. The lode in this level is driven east 13 fathoms; it is 3 ft. wide, producing 6 tons of mundle per fathom, with a very kindly appearance. West it is driven 16 fms.; it is 6 ft. wide, producing 20 tons of mundle per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 40 west is being stopped by nine men; the lode is 20 feet wide, producing 40 tons of mundle per fathom, with stones of copper ore. There are eight other stopes, producing on an average from 11 to 12 tons of mundle per fathom, with stones of copper ore.

At Wheal Margaret meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending December showed—Tin sold and sundries, 2948l. 10s. 5d.—Balance last audit, 133l. 9s. 6d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and dues, 1903l. 2s.; leaving credit balance, 11l. 19s. The profit on the three months working was 145l. 8s. 5d.

At Rosewarne Hill and Ransom United Mines quarterly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a loss of 523l. 18s. 6d. on the three months working, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The balance against the mine appears to be 843l. 18s. 10d. A resolution was passed authorising the bankers to advance, if requisite, to the extent of 2500l., of which sum 2067l. 3s. 11d. is shown to be already due to them.

At Wheal Emma general meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 287l. Mr. J. H. Stallard, M.D., took the chair, and there were present shareholders in person and by proxy representing 3067 shares. The report of the captain, which will be found in another column, was considered very satisfactory as to the present and future prospects of the mine. Messrs. Ash, Hadley, Joll, Rogers, Rowlands, and Tholpe were elected as committee, and Mr. J. H. Stallard as auditor.

At the Cliffland and Wentworth special meeting, on Tuesday, it was resolved that the materials be offered for sale, and that a special meeting be held on the mines within 21 days to confirm this resolution, and make a call if required. About 28,000l. has been paid up here.

At the West Wheal Friendship meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Carttar in the chair), it was agreed to take steps to obtain sufficient capital to develop the proved resources of the mine.

At the Hendre Ddu Slate and Slab Quarry meeting, on Wednesday (Sir W. Milman, Bart., in the chair), the reports and accounts were adopted, the directors and auditor re-elected, and 166l. voted to the directors for their attendances during 1865. Details in another column.

At the New Mansfield Copper and Silver Mining Company (annual) meeting, on Wednesday (Sir Charles Bright, M.P., in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted, and a special resolution was passed authorising the directors to exercise their borrowing powers to any amount not exceeding 20,000l. Details appear in another column.

At the Royal Consolidated Copper Mining Company of San Fernando meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Sharp in the chair), it was stated that the balance at the last meeting was 2055l., whereas it was now 2127l. The report of the liquidators stated that upon the last occasion the division of the assets was deferred, owing to the existence of a notice received from Mr. Arieta and Mr. Wheeler. Mr.

Arieta's notice and action against the company were withdrawn, and the only obstacle to the distribution was the notice of Mr. Wheeler, which still remained in force. The Chairmen mentioned that since the report was prepared certain arrangements were likely to take place that would lead to the withdrawal of Mr. Wheeler's notice, in which case the distribution would immediately take place. The assets in hand would be sufficient to return 1s. per share.

At the Dun Mountain Copper Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Scandlers in the chair), it was resolved to wind-up the company, with a view to its reconstitution. Details in another column.

At the Wallachian Petroleum Company (third general) meeting, on Monday (Mr. G. S. Trower in the chair), it was stated that since the last meeting a refinery had been erected in Ibraila, and was now in full operation. The system of working in Wallachia had been re-organised, and the directors had provided for the successful prosecution of the company's business there. The existing yield from a small portion of the concessions obtained by the company, on being refined, would produce a revenue of between 30,000l. and 40,000l., and the directors had the satisfaction to state that arrangements were being made by which the annual profits would be greatly augmented. The present position of the company was such as to justify the directors in believing that they would soon be enabled to expunge the loss occasioned by the lamentable fire which occurred in August, 1864, and other smaller losses which were inevitable in developing the business, and so declare a dividend. The Chairman said that although he could not congratulate the shareholders upon the receipt of a dividend upon the present occasion, yet it was satisfactory to know that the position of the company was very much improved since the last report was presented. He thought they had now arrived at the turning point in their misfortune, and he confidently looked forward to brighter prospects. He did not, however, hesitate to say that the profits which might be realised were very materially diminished by the want of more capital, and he would be glad to see the shareholders follow the example of the directors, by purchasing the preference shares of the company. Mr. Swan, in seconding the proposition to adopt the report, said that great credit was due to the directors for the manner in which they had supported the undertaking in its difficulties, and but for whose exertions the company would have fallen into the hands of the Bankruptcy Court. The report was unanimously adopted. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

The Maritima and New Granada Mining Company is about to wind-up voluntarily, and take measures for forming a new company under the Limited Liability Act, which will take over, on certain conditions, the property of the existing company, the present shareholders having the preference of subscribing thereto. A meeting is to be held on Monday for this purpose.

The Phosphate of Lime Company directors report that, notwithstanding unexpected difficulties in connection with the title of the Estremadura property, the directors have succeeded in obtaining the transfer of that and the Sombroso property to the company, which is now in possession of both. The working of Sombroso to Dec. 31 last has realised a net profit of nearly 8000l. from that property alone, whilst a large amount of tonnage is coming forward; and they confidently anticipate a considerably increased profit in the current half-year from the working of the Estremadura property, which will be commenced immediately. A dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital will be recommended. The postponement of the Stock Exchange settlement results from the necessity of submitting the certificate of registration in the district court of Lagos, which will be completed as speedily as possible. The company is already in full possession of both properties.

We are requested to direct attention to an announcement which appears in our advertising columns, to the effect that the celebrated firm of Harvey and Co., of Hayle, Cornwall, who are largely engaged in mines, and also well known in the mercantile world for nearly a century, have no connection with any other establishment. The publication of this notice has become requisite, from the fact of a similarity of name and occupation having occasioned an idea that "Harvey and Co., of Hayle," were concerned in undertakings of which they have no knowledge, but respecting which they have received various communications.

Mr. Thomas Thompson, of 12, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., has requested us to state that he has no connection, directly or indirectly, with the firm of Thompson and Co. of Bishopsgate-street Within, whose advertisement has appeared in the columns of the Journal.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening is less favourable than that which preceded it, and the anticipations of a further diminution in the minimum rate of discount have not, therefore, been realised. The advances upon private securities have increased by nearly 800,000l., but the increase in the coin and bullion is not unsatisfactory. In the ISSUES DEPARTMENT there is shown on the liability side an increase in the notes issued of 141,515l., which is accounted for by the corresponding increase in the "gold coin and bullion" on the asset side. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown on the asset side an increase in the "other securities" to the extent of 791,657l.; whilst on the liability side there was an increase in the "rest" of 183,707l.; in the "public deposits" of 400,004l.; and in the "other deposits" of 150,820l. = 734,531l., from which must be deducted the decrease in the "Treasury bills" of 474,000l. = 474,000l., leaving a balance, being decrease in the total reserve (notes and coin) of 61,571l. The reserve consisted of notes, 7,345,105l., being a decrease of 63,995l.; and gold and silver coin, 853,369l., being an increase of 2124l.; the difference, 61,571l., being the net total decrease shown above.

On the Stock Exchange an average amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Chiverton, 8 1/2; Clifford, 16 1/2; East Caradon, 7 1/2, 8 1/2; East Carn Brea, 4; Great Laxey, 20 1/2, 20 3/4; West Caradon, 7; Great Wheal Vor, 30 1/2, 30 3/4. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 11 1/2, 11 1/4, 11 1/2, 11 1/4; General, 20 1/2; Yudanamutana, 3 1/2, 3 1/4, 3 1/2. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Chontales, 4 1/2, 4 1/4, 4 1/2, 4 1/4, 4 1/2; St. John del Rey, 54 1/2, 55, 54 1/2, 54, 55, 54; Washoe (4l. paid), 4 1/2, 4 1/4, 4 1/2; Cobre, 16; Frontino and Bolivia, 1 1/2, 1 1/4, 1 1/2.

The conviction of Mr. Pernewen, of Redruth, for extensive forgeries of mine transfers will cause deep regret to a large number of persons in West Cornwall, where the criminal had moved in the highest social circles. He was highly esteemed alike as the leading medical practitioner of a large district and a man of much personal excellence and goodness of heart. We are bound now to assume that he was guilty, and his crime can only be attributed to that excessive haste to get rich which a love of speculation is so apt to engender.

THE STRIKE IN CORNWALL.—It is to be regretted that the demon of Discord has shown itself in the hitherto peaceful mining districts of the West; but we may hope that the prompt and decisive measures taken by the mine agents will prevent the "irreparable injury to mining enterprise" which could not fail to result from the miners' perseverance with the project, and will prove of equal advantage to the mine adventurers and to the working miner. The movement is regretted for the miners' sake, and even gentlemen who have for years been known throughout the counties as the working miners' best friends, and who have usually given, perhaps, undue prominence to their wishes, condemn the movement as unlikely to lead to any good results, whilst it must cause considerable and unnecessary misery. A "non-society" miner has already been maltreated at Gunnislake by the Unionists, and there are about 600 men and youths at present out on strike at East Caradon and Marke Valley Mines. As a counter movement it has been resolved to close the whole of the mines in the Devonshire and East Cornwall districts against "society" men, and the advertisements to that effect will be found in another column. So many mines are at present working under conditions, owing to the very depressed state of the copper and tin markets, which render it of little importance to the adventurers, whether operations are suspended or continued, that it is evidently a most unfavourable time for the miners to obtain a recognition of their claims, whilst even the adventurers in dividend-paying mines would probably be gainers by stopping their works until the present period of depression has passed by; indeed, we learn that the managers of the largest mine affected positively declares that "if well-positioned men are ready to change their happy homes for ruin and the union," the adventurers cannot be blamed for taking the opportunity to profit by permitting the stocks of metal to become reduced. The result of the strike after the first inconvenience is over can only be to cause the stoppage of the unprofitable mines, and the flooding with labour of the mines giving profit.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE ENDANGERED.—For the interest of the Scotch and Cleveland Iron Trade, I beg to venture a few remarks upon its present "golden era," predicted in your valuable Journal in Nov., 1863. Prices have risen to a height unexpected by even the most sanguine "bulls," and this unhealthy state of the article, I regret to observe, has been brought about by the operations of certain speculators. These operations, if not checked, must, of necessity, have a most ruinous influence upon the British iron trade, more especially in connection with the trade to the Continent. This opinion I rest upon the following reasons, based upon facts, with which alone we have to deal:—The import of Scotch pig-iron into Germany in 1865 amounted to nearly 150,000 tons, the largeness of the quantity being accounted for by the fact that reasonable prices ruled—prices which enabled the importer to offer the article to the consumers in Germany at only a few shillings above the cost of home production. Scotch pig-iron, at a trifling higher price, will always obtain the preference over the German iron, except from those proprietors of iron foundries who, from principle, use the home-made article, and of these there are many. I believe I may safely say that, in consequence of the present high prices of Scotch and English pigs, scarcely any contracts for this year's consumption have yet been made, the buyers waiting for a fall, which they confidently expect ere long; but should this not happen, they will then enter into contracts with the German ironmasters, whose numbers are rapidly increasing, and, in this event, there will naturally be a falling off in the exports from Britain of nearly 150,000 tons—the quantity shipped last year to Germany, as stated above. The owners of the continental lines of steamers, well aware of these facts, have been obliged, in order to procure pig-iron on freight, to reduce the rate nearly 40 per cent., as compared with the freight current last year; and although the river freights to the interior of Germany are very low at this season—and this is one of the most important points of consideration for the importer—the import is up to this moment entirely nil. As a British subject, I am proud of the position England occupies for the most of the principal commodities, and, therefore, I am anxious that the ironmasters should not, by a false step, or by not "looking before leaping," fall into a ditch out of which they may find it extremely difficult to extricate themselves. Let those who are interested in the welfare of the iron trade consider not only the present gain which the high prices bring them, but let them think also of the consequences which the present unjustified advance may have upon the article. Let them think also of the Exhibition of 1862, and the enormous advance since then of German manufactures, more especially in the iron and steel trade. Let the fact, so often stated, of German, French, and Belgian manufacturers of locomotives, &c., obtaining a hold upon the English markets be a lesson to English manufacturers. Let them well consider this, and they will see the folly and danger of making pig-iron an article of speculation; for when continental consumers come to view the position of the article in this light they will most assuredly set their faces against the purchase of a commodity subject to such

capricious fluctuations; and after they shall have become accustomed to the use of German iron it will be difficult ever to get them to return to the Scotch make.—L. S.: Hamburg, Feb. 28.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE PROPRIETORS of a LANDED PROPERTY IN ANGLESEY, which contains most promising indications of copper ore, are DESIROUS to MEET with a COMPANY who would EXPLORE and WORK IT.—Apply to "A. B." Herald office, Carnarvon.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES in NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 500 acres, and is already proved to contain four valuable seams of coals, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at least 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financially and otherwise.—Address, "W. 16," Post-office, Liverpool.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, on commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. Rawls, patent and mining agent, 1, Small-street, Bristol.

A GENTLEMAN of LITRARY PURSUITS, many years' access to the Reading Room of the British Museum, formerly in Parliamentary practice, of considerable commercial experience, especially in the working of companies, and a traveller at home and abroad, OFFERS HIS SERVICES as SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, SUB-EDITOR, AMANUENSIS, COMPILER, INSTRUCTOR, COPYIST, or CLERK.—Address, "J. S.," Gresham House, E.C.

COMMISSION AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN residing in Hamburg, who has an extensive connection with consumers and merchants, is OPEN to ACCEPT an AGENCY for IRON, COAL, and COKE.—Address, "F. W.," box No. 8, Post-office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

COMMISSION AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, residing in the heart of the West Cornwall mining district is WILLING to UNDERTAKE the SALE of CANDLES, STEEL, ROPE, or any other MATERIALS USED in MINING, on commission. The highest references will be given. Advertiser has a large mining connection. Apply, "H. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.

UNUSUAL OFFER.—THE ADVERTISER, having SPENT TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS on a GOLD MINE, SEEKS A PARTY to DO the SAME. Full particulars, references, &c.—Address, "Davidus," Commes, Montgomeryshire.

GIRDERS.—WANTED, an AGENT with an OFFICE in LONDON, to SOLICIT ORDERS for WROUGHT-IRON GIRDERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c.—Apply by letter, with terms, &c., "A. Z.," Post-office, Elyton.

THE FORTUNE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SHARES in this company to BE SOLD. No reasonable offer refused.—Apply to Mr. J. W. HART, 60, St. Mary Axe, London.

A VALUABLE SLATE PROPERTY on SALE, situated in the most favourable part of the FESTINOG DISTRICT; good water power, and within a short distance of the Festinog Railway.—All particulars from "W. S. C.," box C, 87, Post-office, Liverpool.

FOR SALE.—A CONDENSING ENGINE, cylinder (nearly new), 38 inches diameter; stroke, 7 feet; fly-wheel, 22 feet diameter; and weight about 24 tons.—for further particulars and price, address "Box 205," Post-office, Bristol.

SOUTH DARREN MINE having lately BEEN INSPECTED BY CAPT. R. WILLIAMS, of Darren, those desirous of information respecting it are requested to apply to him, enclosing the usual fee, at Goginan, Aberystwith.—Feb. 14.

JAMES WALTON, MINING BROKER AND FINANCIAL AGENT, 9, QUEEN SQUARE, BRISTOL. OFFICES OF THE BOLINGEY HILL MINE.

BARRETT AND CO., No. 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS, are PREPARED to GIVE EVERY INFORMATION on BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, and have a large number of SHARES for SALE, which will pay from Fifteen to Thirty per cent. Their "Investment Review" can be had on application, and contains some of the safest and best securities in Mines, Railways, Eastern and Indian Stock, &c.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE to persons who are desirous of investing in MINES. MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES. His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps. Criddle Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

CAUTION.—BEFORE BUYING a MINE SHARE READ TREVOR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," and learn the enormous risks and heavy losses awaiting all who enter on mining without experience. To the young adventurer his personal will save scores, or perhaps hundreds, of pounds. Price 3d. Forwarded by Mr. C. J. CHAPMAN, 3, Upper John-street, Barnsbury-park, London, N.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Feb. 26	East Loggias	60	£13 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	Glogfuch	60	16 8 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.
	Cwmystwith	100	13 0	ditto
27	Dyffryn	110	12 6	A. Eytton.
	ditto	64	13 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	ditto	32	13 6	ditto
	ditto	32	13 6	A. Eytton.
	ditto	58	13 0	Newton, Kotes, & Co.
	Maesysafn	100	13 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
28	Superstones	60	13 12 0	ditto

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Feb. 23	Great Laxey	100	£4 4 0	Attwood's Executors.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Feb. 14, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, March 1.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Clifford Amalgamated	94	£10 14 6	Phoenix Mines	92	£3 7 0
ditto	85	3 4 6	ditto	86	3 0 6
ditto	75	0 15 6	ditto	69	2 7 6
ditto	71	0 17 6	ditto	45	3 4 0
ditto	70	0 12 6	ditto	36	2 7 0
ditto	63	0 8 6	Fowey Consols	74	4 16 6
ditto	58	0 8 6	ditto	73	6 3 0
ditto	37	2 19 6	ditto	63	4 15 6
ditto	25	2 12 6	Glasgow Caradon	61	3 5 6
ditto	23	6 17 6	ditto	57	3 4 6
South Caradon	94	7 1 6	ditto	43	5 13 0
ditto	79	5 4 6	Great North Downs	80	3 16 6
ditto	78	7 1 6	ditto	78	3 16 0
ditto	72	5 12 0	Craddock Moor	64	6 7 0
ditto	69	4 8 6	ditto	62	4 17 0
ditto	52	15 4 6	ditto	17	2 5 0
ditto	50	14 16 6	Hallenbegg	42	2 15 0
ditto	47	12 14 6	ditto	40	3 12 0
West Damsel	75	2 19 0	North Downs	51	4 10 0
ditto	65	3 17 6	Wheal Kitty	35	6 4 0
ditto	57	3 6 6	Graham & St. Aubyn	31	6 3 0
ditto	49	2 2 0	Wheal Clarence	12	3 2 6
ditto	45	4 0 0	Boscawen	7	2 16 6
ditto	39	3 6 6	Pembroke	2	2 0 0
ditto	5	7 0 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
Clifford Amalgam.	601	£1056	6	6	Hallenbegg	82	£259	10	0
South Caradon	531	4424	19	6	North Downs	51	229	10	0
West W. Damsel.	335	1110	4	6	Wheal Kitty	35	217	0	0
Phoenix Mines	328	960	16	6	Gram. & St. Aubyn	31	190	13	0
Fowey Consols	210	1106	16	6	Wheal Clarence	12	37	10	0
Glasgow Caradon	161	626	11	0	Boscawen	7	19	15	6
Great No. Downs	158	602	8	0	Pembroke	2	4	0	0
Cradock Moor.	143	746	19	0					

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

EAST GRENVILLE—"A SHAREHOLDER."—The lode here has been pronounced by the agent (Capt. Olgers), and also by the agent of West Basset, to be the lode which yielded the great riches in West Basset, and the disputed lode between that mine and South Frances. West Basset was in 6000 shares, brought out at 8s., and rose to 40s. Between 1854 and 1863 the mine paid 147,300l. in dividends—the largest paid in any one year was 23,550l., in 1856. South Frances has paid about 200,000l. in dividends. When the lode was first cut good for copper at the 65 in East Grenville, the shares rose to 12s. Each. The next level—the 75—which we described last week, was rather disappointing, breaks being rather numerous, and the lode and shares dropped to 8s. The ore has now come in at the 85, and a winza was commenced from the 75, 11 fms. before the 85 end, in a lode which was 500 ft. from the 75. The 85 has completely drained the 75, and this feature, whenever it occurred in West Basset, was, we are informed by one of the largest shareholders in it, the inevitable precursor of a rich deposit of ore. Of course, it is not in our power, or in that of anyone else, to say how East Grenville will eventually turn out, but the chances are much in favour of a rich mine, and then the present price of shares would not represent one-fourth of their value. We advise our correspondent (and others also) not to be guided by the market opinions, but to send and have the mine inspected for himself by an independent agent; and, as Capt. Roberts was manager of West Basset all through its riches, no one can be found better qualified to give an opinion of East Grenville.

WHEEL UNIT.—We regret to say that, owing to the impossibility of getting in the arrears of calls, the present company will be wound-up, and the mine leases and machinery offered for sale in one lot. Upwards of 30,000l. has been spent on the mine, and it is abandoned just at a time when ore has been reached, and a small outlay would render it remunerative. If a party is formed to purchase the mine as it stands, and form a new company, we shall be happy to join in it: 2500l. we apprehend, would make the purchase, as well as provide capital to work it.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—We are obliged to a Dublin shareholder for the kind expressions contained in his letter.

"W. J." (Cheltenham).—We were not quite sure about the depths last week, but are now in a position to state that Great Laxey paid dividends first of all from between the 80 and 100 fms. levels, and 20 years ago began paying them regularly from the 110 fms. level. It is not two years ago that we bought these shares for our clients at 4s. each, and they rose in 12 months to 20s. We are not going to say that the same thing will happen in Great North Laxey, though on the same rich vein, for no one can venture to say that; and we shall be quite content to see the shares at half that price in the next 12 months. We advised holders last week not to sell, but if any prefer not to take that advice, and would rather sell, we are prepared to support our opinion, and take any number from bona fide holders at the market price. This answer will apply to several communications we have received this week. We have reason to believe that most of the shares purchased of late are for parties in the lode of Man, where the value of the speculation is best known; and all those who choose to take our advice now, will each buy a few shares, and keep them for a few months.

DOES COAL EXIST NEAR LONDON?—In a work "On the Extension of the English Coal Fields beneath the Secondary Formations of the Midland Counties," Mr. Joseph Holdsworth has carefully considered the question of the probable existence of coal near London, and the large amount of knowledge and research which he has brought to bear upon the subject cannot fail to be very generally acceptable. The volume (which is published at the *Mining Journal* office, price 2s. 6d.) is divided into six chapters—Coal, the Mainstay of our National Prosperity; its Permanent and Economic Supply of Paramount Importance—Probable Early Exhaustion of our Northern and Midland Coal Fields—Geographical Extent and Material Capacities of the Principal English Coal Fields—On the Probable Extension, by Geological Induction, of our Coal Fields Beneath the Newer Formations of the Midland and Southern Counties of the Kingdom—Does Coal Exist near London? Geologically Considered—And the Provision and Purposes of the Creator. The work throughout is highly interesting, and in our next we shall give an epitome of its contents.

COPPER MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mining, which has always, since the discovery of copper at the Wallaroo Mines, flourished in York's Peninsula, is now in a more prosperous condition than ever. There is scarcely a mine at work here but what is progressing in a greater or less degree, and we are glad to perceive that the secondary mines are giving promise of paying at no very distant period. We believe, at their present rate of yield, the Yelta and Karkarilla must be more than paying their working expenses, and probably the New Cornwall Mine must be doing the same. The quantity of ore shipped from this port during 3 months was 2800 tons, of which the Moonta Mine alone furnished above 2300. Nearly the whole of the ore shipped, or at least 2700 tons of it, would find its way to Swansea; and as we know a considerable quantity of it was of high percentage, we think we shall be within the mark in valuing the total quantity shipped at 12s. per ton, or 33,600l. Besides this the shipments of copper amounted to 371 tons during November, and valuing it at 88s. per ton, we have 32,648l.—nearly as much in value as the ore. This shows our total shipments of mineral produce to amount to 66,248l. for the past month. Nor do we believe this to be a very exceptional case as to the amount of one month's return, although it may be as a quantity shipped. We believe we are within the mark in estimating the regular average monthly returns of ore from all the Peninsula mines at 4200 tons, worth on an average at least 17 per cent. of pure copper. The value of this ore, at 12s. per ton, is 50,400l. per month, or 604,800l. in a year. When we add to this the exports of ore from the Burns, Bremer, Kannaakoot, Kapunda, Yadanamutana, Blinman, and other copper mines, besides those of silver-lead from the Talsicker and other mines in the South, and the various ores of blismuth, silver-lead, and copper from the other side of the Gulf, the total mineral exports of the colony will represent a value for the present year probably not far short of three-quarters of a million sterling; or, at any rate, the exports for the last six months of the year will be found to be nearly in that ratio. At the present rate of production, unless the price of copper should fall considerably, next year's exports are likely to be still larger. This will, we believe, place the value of our mineral productions at the top of the list of exports, above even cereals and wool, and in the position which three or four years ago we expected they would long occupy. If we go on at the same rate as we have done during the past three years, the produce of our copper ores will soon equal in value those of England, which in the year 1864-5 only amounted to 1,100,544l. as the produce of 222 mines. The quantity of copper from all these mines was 210,947 tons in the year, while that from the Moonta and Wallaroo Mines alone is now at the rate of about 45,000 tons per annum, or more than one-fifth of the total quantity raised in England. But our ores are so much richer than a far larger quantity of copper is made from them than from the English ores, so that the present produce of the Moonta and Wallaroo Mines is nearly half as much as that of 222 mines of England.—*Wallaroo Times*, Dec. 23, 1865.

SILVER MINING IN NEVADA, U.S.—The yield of the Gould and Curry Mine for the quarter ending Nov. 27, 1865, was 12,948 tons, valued at \$1814 per ton, and amounting to \$2,363,774. The yield of the Chollar Potosi Mine for the same period was 12,509 tons of ore, valued at \$3075 3-5 per ton, amounting to \$384,742 10. The Savage yielded 8036 tons, valued at \$19 per ton, and amounting to \$152,664. The Ophir yielded 3000 tons, valued at \$17 2-5 per ton, and amounting to \$51,000. The Mexican yielded 792 tons, valued at \$17 2-5 per ton, amounting to \$13,610 81. Total number of tons extracted 38,285 tons, amounting to \$1,791,101 63, from five mines. That is not so bad; but just wait till they get to taking out ore from the big shafts now sinking, and then we can talk about a yield of 180 tons of retorted amalgam, worth \$9000, was recently extracted from a ton of rock out of the lucky mine of the Goshute Valley; average, \$45 to the ton.—*Mining and Scientific Press*, San Francisco, Jan. 13.

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (LIMITED), IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED), AND THE NATIONAL BANK, WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR THE CAPITAL OF THE IMPERIAL LAND COMPANY OF MARSEILLES (LIMITED).

Capital £1,600,000, in 80,000 shares of £20 each.
Deposit on application £1 per share, on allotment £4 per share.
It is not anticipated that more than £5 per share will be required in addition.
Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid for the first two years, for which interest warrants, payable half-yearly, will be attached to the share certificates. After the two years the profit income on re-sales of land already effected, and profit on further sales, will be applicable for distribution as dividend or bonus.

DIRECTORS.
ALBERT GRANT, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
EDWARD WARNER, Esq., M.P.
Colonel JAMES HODGKIN, Esq.
J. SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
JOSEPH NEALE M'KENNA, Esq., M.P.
F. B. HENSHAW, Esq.
HERVEY LEWIS, Esq., M.P.
Captain ARROW, Elder Brother of the Trinity House.
E. W. EDWARDS, Esq., Director of the General Irrigation Co. of France (Limited).
J. W. LARKING, Esq., Director of the Egyptian Trading Company (Limited).
M. SEVERIN ABRATUCI, Deputy and Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, Paris.
Comte d'AYGUESVIVES, Chamberlain to the Emperor, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies.
M. F. PAGANELLI, 15, Place de la Madeleine, Paris.

BANKERS.
The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), London and Paris.
The National Bank, London, and its branches in Ireland.
The National Bank of Liverpool (Limited), Liverpool.

MESSRS. NEWBORN, EVANS, AND CO., 28, NICHOLAS-LANE, E.C.
Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, Essex-street, Strand, and Lombard House, George-yard.

BROKERS.
Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniel, 3, Lombard-street, E.C.
Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
Messrs. Laurence, Son, and Pearce, 7, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF—M. Paul Borde, Marseilles (Member of the Conseil Général).
SECRETARY (pro tem)—Alfred Lowe, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.
The Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (which has been nearly twelve months in course of organisation) is established with a view of purchasing and acquiring land and property in the important city of Marseilles, the re-sale of the same, and the acquisition of concessions and privileges connected with the development and improvements of the city and port.

In furtherance of these objects, and after long and careful investigation, various properties have been purchased, in the best portions of the city, and where the progress of the improvements gives assurance of profitable results.

PROPERTIES ACQUIRED.

The properties which the company have acquired are as follows:—
1.—The Joliette property, comprising about 2,244,000 square feet of building land, exclusive of streets.
2.—The Rue Imperiale property, consisting of about 98,000 square feet.
3.—The Catalans property, consisting of the Hotel, the Imperial Club, Baths, houses, and building plots, in all about 2,300,000 square feet.
4.—The Prado property, consisting of building plots of about 254,000 square feet.
It will be seen, on reference to the map, that the company's purchases comprise the lands to the north of the town as well as those to the south, with a large extent of seaboard: making a total of about 4,900,000 square feet.

MARSEILLES, PROGRESS OF.
Marseilles, both in population and wealth the first maritime city in France, contains a dense population of more than 300,000 souls. During the past year 18,000 vessels, with a tonnage of upwards of 3,000,000 tons, entered and left the harbour. Marseilles commands the commerce of the Mediterranean, engrosses nearly the whole trade with Algeria, and is the packet station for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, the Messageries Impériales, and other steam-packet companies, trading with all parts of the world. It possesses commodious docks and warehouses, and, by railway, is in direct communication with all parts of France.

The old harbour having been found inadequate for the rapidly expanding commerce of the place, the new harbour of La Joliette, covering an area of 65 acres, was constructed, and is constantly crowded with shipping. It is surrounded by broad quays, with statelike buildings on the north side, and a new town is rising rapidly in its immediate vicinity. Since 1850, three other basins have been constructed, named La Lazaret, d'Arène, and Napoleon, which will double the harbour accommodation of Marseilles.

THE EMPEROR'S INTEREST IN MARSEILLES.
It is well known that his Majesty the Emperor of the French takes deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of Marseilles, and the directors have strong reasons to believe that his Majesty's gracious and special protection may be depended upon to aid any enterprise having (like the present company) the object of developing the resources of the city, and accordingly application is intended forthwith to be made by the directors to obtain the valuable concession for raising the Fort St. Nicholas, and to make the New Catalans Port.

RUE IMPERIALE.
By the construction of the Rue Imperiale, which is 80 ft. wide, and lined by important buildings, a direct communication has been effected between the Rue Canebiere, the Exchange, the Ancien Basin or Old Harbour, and the new basins or docks above mentioned. This has caused the demolition of large blocks of houses densely occupied, which circumstance, together with the previous deficiency of house accommodation, renders the construction of new buildings absolutely necessary for commercial and residential purposes, and causes an eager demand for vacant plots of building land.

In this quarter of the town, where the commercial requirements of the growing population are so great, the company has secured about 57 acres of freehold building land, exclusive of streets, and this under exceptionally favourable circumstances, both as respects situation and terms of purchase.

RUE IMPERIALE. PROPERTY ACQUIRED.
More than 28,000 square feet of this land are in the Rue Imperiale—the finest street in Marseilles. The remainder is situated in the Quartier de la Joliette, commencing at the Port of La Joliette, and extending the whole length of the docks, the Basin d'Arène, the Port Napoleon, and terminating at the Basin Radoub. These lands are traversed by streets from 40 to 60 feet wide, in connection with the Rue Imperiale by the Boulevard Maritime, and are surrounded by an industrious and thriving population.

TERMS OF PURCHASE.
The land will be handed over to the company completely levelled, with all the streets and footpaths paved, drainage complete, gas laid on, and provision made for the supply of water to the utmost stores.

As by the conditions of the treaty for the acquisition of the Joliette Estate it is stipulated that six years should be given, by which time the estate is to be covered with houses, the option is reserved to the company for the same period, during which it may elect either to pay the purchase-money in one sum, or to make an annual payment of equal instalments, extending over a period of thirty years, with a fixed rate of interest and sinking fund.

PROFESSOR DONALDSON'S REPORT.
Before the treaty for this portion of the property was concluded, the purchasers secured the services of Prof. Donaldson (late President of the Institute of British Architects) to personally investigate the operations in progress at Marseilles, and the character and value of the sites. A copy of his report accompanies the prospectus.

CATALANS PROPERTY ACQUIRED.
The Catalans Properties are in the immediate neighbourhood of the marine residence of the Emperor, and command a frontage to the sea of about a mile in length. They are admirably situated for business premises and private villas.

BUILDINGS NOW ON CATALANS ESTATE.
Many first-class houses are already erected; a magnificent hotel (now open), having 140 rooms; and the Imperial Club (now in course of construction), of noble architectural elevation, surrounded with terraces and gardens, all laid out under the Government plan. There is an extensive bathing establishment, often frequented by more than 5000 bathers daily.

This district will undergo a radical improvement when Fort St. Nicholas, which separates the Catalans property from the centre of the town, shall have been demolished, a new port constructed, and additional streets made, so as to render complete the facilities for communication between the old and new portions of the town.

The municipality of the town of Marseilles engage, at their own expense, to lay down gas, make macadamised roads, and ensure a proper water supply for the houses.

There are in this quarter about four miles of streets, from 40 to 50 ft. in width, which have been recently opened and lighted with gas; and the Boulevard la Corderie (72 ft. in width, and lately opened for traffic) forms a continuation of the splendid promenade of the Prado.

The district communicates with the Quai de Rive Neuve, the centre of the old port and of the commerce of the town, by the Boulevard de l'Empereur. All these important facts furnish assurances of growth and progress, and there can be no doubt that this portion of the company's properties will be sold at a price which will yield a very large profit.

THE PRADO PROPERTY.

The Prado Lands are near the Southern Railway Station, in an admirable position, and well adapted for the establishment of warehouses, shops, &c.

With respect to the value and prospects of these properties, a report by Mr. P. Borde, the well-known engineer, of Marseilles, accompanies the prospectus, giving ample details thereon.

AMOUNT AND PERIOD OF PAYMENT.

The total amount of purchase is £3,325,163; of this sum £2,568,640 is payable by instalments spread over various dates, and extending in part to a period of 50 years, and only £556,523 in cash on taking over the estates, caution-money being lodged in the meantime for the due observance of the company's engagements. It is, therefore, expected that, with the aid of the company's borrowing powers, not more than £10 per share will be required on those shares not fully paid-up on allotment. Thus, with a comparatively small amount of capital, the shareholders have the advantage of profit derivable from dealing with a very large extent of property.

JOLIETTE PROPERTY RE-SOLD.
As evidence of the value of the purchases, the directors have the satisfaction to announce that they have already concluded arrangements with an association of builders at Marseilles to transfer to them one of the properties (the Joliette property) at a profit of about £600,000, such property and profits to be paid for by annuities and sinking fund over a period of 20 years, with option on their part to pay for the whole at any time during five years, with an obligation on the part of the contractors to deposit a sum of four millions of francs (£160,000) as caution-money, at fixed periods (the first instalment of which was paid on the execution of the contract), and also to cover the property with buildings within a period of five years at their own cost.

The shareholders will have the benefit of this contract, and from October, 1867, will receive the income derivable from this contract, viz.—the difference between the annuities to be paid and received by the company, and this income joined to the existing revenue from the Catalans estate, as well as to the anticipated profit on further sales during that period, will, it is estimated, not only enable the directors to continue the payment of the interest at 10 per cent. per annum, but enable them to declare periodical bonuses on the capital called up.

As to the Catalans property, having regard to its important position, the command it has of the sea-board, the facilities it presents for construction of the new port, and its general adaptability for the formation of streets, shops, and private villas, a large and remunerative return may also be anticipated.

ESTIMATED PROFIT ON CATALAN PROPERTY.

On reference to Mr. Borde's report, it will be seen that when the various improvements which have been suggested have been completed, and the Catalan property fully developed, it is estimated to yield a gross profit of upwards of cent. per cent., and this within a period of three years, although the estimates have been based on the more extended period of five years, and that when the Fort St. Nicholas is removed, and the new port completed, this profit will be trebled.

MINIMUM INTEREST, TEN PER CENT.

As the first payments of annuities and rent under the arrangements entered into with regard to the Joliette property do not commence until the 1st October, 1867, and become payable only in the subsequent half-year—viz., the 1st April, 1868—the directors have decided to pay interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for two years, from March, 1866, on the capital called up, and for which four interest warrants will be attached to the share certificates at the time of issue (which will be charged to land purchase account). After that date the revenue from the Joliette lands, the rentals from the other properties, and profits on further sale, will be applicable for dividend or bonus.

PAYMENT OF SHARES IN FULL ALLOWED.

As some shareholders may prefer to pay up the shares in full, rather than have a larger number subject to calls, application may be made for shares to be fully paid-up on allotment. Four half-yearly interest warrants, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will likewise be attached to these share certificates. In the allotment of shares preference will be given to these applications, but the number so allotted will not exceed 30,000 shares, and the directors reserve to themselves the right, in their discretion, only to allot 60,000 shares in all on the present allotment.

A portion of the shares will be allotted to applicants who are shareholders in—
The Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited),
The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited),
The National Bank,
The National Bank of Liverpool (Limited),
To applicants from Marseilles and Paris,
and the balance to the other portion of the general public.

Applications for shares may be made in the annexed form, which must be accompanied by the payment of £1 per share deposit, without which no application will be considered. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for the deposit will, so far as required, be applied towards the payment due on allotment. Should no allotment be made, the amount paid will be at once returned without deduction.

Copies of the architect's and engineer's reports on the lands purchased, and a map, showing their position, accompany the prospectus, which, with forms of application for shares, may be had of the brokers and solicitors; also of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), 35, Nicholas-lane; of the National Bank, Old Broad-street, London, and their branches; the National Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool; and of the Secretary, at the offices of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited), Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill.

COPY OF MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

1.—The name of the company is "The Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (Limited)."
2.—The registered office of the company is to be in England.
3.—The objects for which the company is established are:—
(1).—The acquisition, by purchase, leasing, or otherwise, of land in and near the City of Marseilles, in the Empire of France, and the improvement, by building or otherwise, of land so purchased or acquired.
(2).—The selling, leasing, transferring, or otherwise disposing or mortgaging of the lands, houses, and other buildings and works erected, executed, or otherwise acquired by the company, in large or small portions or altogether, and either before or after the same shall have been improved by building or otherwise, and on such terms as the company shall think fit.
(3).—The improvement of buildings already erected, either by adding to, enlarging, completing, or altering the same, or by substituting new houses and buildings.
(4).—The investing of the capital of the company in building on, or otherwise improving, or adding to, the marketable value of lands from time to time acquired by the company, and the making, maintaining, and using all such works as the company may think necessary or expedient for any of the purposes of the company.
(5).—The borrowing of money, and the issue of debentures or other bonds or mortgage debentures, or any other securities, founded or based upon all or any of the real or personal assets or credit of the company.
(6).—The transacting and doing of all such matters and things as shall be conducive or incidental to the above objects, or any of them, including the applying for and obtaining the incorporation of the company in France.
4.—The liability of the members is limited.
5.—The capital of the company is £1,600,000, divided into 80,000 shares of £20 each.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No. To be paid up by instalments. To be left with the bankers.
To the Directors of the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your credit with Bank, the sum of £ being the deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I request that you will allot me shares of £20 each in the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (Limited), and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and to pay the balance, £19 per share, thereon; and I agree to become a member of the company, and request you to place my name on the register of members, in respect of the shares allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Profession.....
Usual signature.....
Date.....1866.
Or the following form for fully paid-up shares:—

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No. For shares to be fully paid-up on allotment. To be left with the bankers.
To the Directors of the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your credit with Bank, the sum of £ being the deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I request that you will allot me shares of £20 each in the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (Limited), and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and to pay the balance, £19 per share, thereon; and I agree to become a member of the company, and request you to place my name on the register of members, in respect of the shares allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Profession.....
Usual signature.....
Date.....1866.
* Insert bankers' names.

THE IMPERIAL LAND COMPANY OF MARSEILLES (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the LISTS OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be CLED at Four o'clock on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 7th inst., for LONDON, and on THURSDAY NEXT, the 8th inst., at Twelve o'clock, for COUNTRY APPLICATIONS. By order, ALFRED LOWE, Sec. (pro tem.)
Temporary Offices, 17 and 18, Cornhill, London, March 2, 1866.

THE GREAT TREWOLLOCK WHEEL ROSE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £19,200, in 4800 shares of £4 each.
£1 to be paid on application, and the remainder in such calls and at such intervals as the company shall determine.
3200 shares have already been taken and paid upon in full.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. F. Wilcox.
OFFICES,—17, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and taking over and of working the valuable and extensive mining sett of Trewollock, in the parish of St. Columb Minor, in the county of Cornwall, which is situated to the north of the celebrated East Wheel Rose, on the course of the same lodes, and in the well-known district of Chiverton, now producing some of the greatest prizes in the mining market.

In 1864 the Trewollock Mining Company was formed for continuing the works of the above mine, and considerable progress has since been made towards testing its value and the erection of the useful machinery, which is on the eve of completion. Reports from numerous mining captains and others have been obtained as to the value and importance of the mine, and they all concur in opinion that the lode that has been struck is part of the famous East Wheel Rose lode.

A full prospectus and reports may be had on application to the Secretary.

THE DARREN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Situated in the parish of LLANBADARN-FAWR, in the county of CARDIGAN.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his subscription.

Capital £20,000, in 1000 shares of £20 each. Paid-up, £7200; reserved capital, £12,800. Increase of capital, by the issue of £10,000 worth of preferential stock, in 2000 shares of £5 each, bearing interest at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum.

£3 10s. to be paid on application, and £2 10s. on allotment. No further liability.

DIRECTORS.
J. BRODERICK HARTWELL, Esq., 21, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde Park, London, W.
JOSEPH H. TILLOTSON, Esq., Chesnow-place, Baywater, W. (Director of the City Assurance Company).

JOHN EDWARD FANTER, Esq., Lee Park, Blackheath (Barrister).

BANKERS.
London and South-Western Bank, 27, Regent-street, S.W.; 39, Lombard-street, and its branches. North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool, and its branches.

SOLICITORS—F. W. Snell, Esq., 1, George-street, Mansion House.

SWORN BROKER.
John Solleux, Esq., Stock Exchange; and 22, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.

AUDITOR—Sydney G. Smith, Esq., (public accountant), 19, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY—Charles Snow, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICES.
160, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company has been in existence for some years, and was established to work certain rich mineral properties situated in the county of Cardigan, and known as Darren Fawr, and Darren Fach, constituting the Darren Mines, about six miles from the port of Aberystwyth, in the centre of the richest silver mines in that county.

The Darren is an ancient mine, from which has been derived, from time to time, immense profits, with the inefficient and rude machinery formerly employed to carry on these works. The ore raised from the lodes is extremely rich, producing upwards of 40 ozs. of pure silver to the ton, and about 75 per cent. of lead—taking the first place amongst the argentiferous lead ores of Cardiganshire.

This property is considered by mining agents, and those competent to judge of its value, to be one of the richest in the county, and it is fairly assumed, by statistical calculation, that as soon as the old mines are drained, the various levels laid open, and the Cwmymlog lode fairly developed, a large profit will be returned to the company.

The mine is held under a lease of 21 years, at 1-14th dues, of which 19 years are unexpired. Ample machinery is already erected to bring it to a successful issue.

The work already done upon the property is of vast extent, the length of workings on one lode alone being 550 fms. From this lode an immense quantity of mineral has already been raised, and as soon as communication is made to the old workings by the various levels now driving, as explained by the sections, many thousands of fathoms of productive ground will be laid open, which can be worked away to great profit.

There are no free shares in the undertaking, and in submitting these proposals the directors are actuated solely by a desire for the speedy development of the property, and they are confident that the investment can only have one issue, and that is a great and profitable result.

Copies of the Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the company, or

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SIR.—Would any of your correspondents inform me the amount of calamine, or carbonate of zinc, imported and raised in this country during the past year?—CALAMINE.

MANGANESE.—Replying to the enquiry in last week's Journal, I may state that Manganese is found in some localities in Wales, and in others in deposit. Having a good connection for its disposal, I am prepared either to contract for all your correspondent can produce up to (say) 3000 tons per annum, or to work the mine in connection with him; or to lease it and pay (an after to be arranged) royalty—say, 1-12th or 1-15th, as is usual, according to the quality.—H.

MANGANESE.—In the Notices to Correspondents last week there are some enquiries made concerning Manganese, its value, uses, demand, &c. If "Inquirer" will forward a note to me at your office, I think I can afford him some valuable information both as to the present and, to some extent, the future of this mineral. I have used it rather largely as an article of manufacture, and have made it a special subject of chemical and commercial investigation.—A. B. R.

MANGANESE.—If "Inquirer" respecting Manganese, in last week's Journal, will write us at our Manganese office, Calstock, Tavistock, we will give him every information he may require.—JOHN SIMS AND SONS.

MOLYBDENA.—Can any reader inform me, through the medium of the Journal, what is the price per ton of Molybdena, the uses to which it is applied, and where a market can be found for it? By so doing they will oblige—T. H.

THE ARSENIOUS AND SULPHUROUS ORE REDUCTION COMPANY.—The remarks of Mr. Penigilly, in last week's Journal, under this heading, are somewhat extraordinary, and the motives he attributes as the cause of my letter are certainly rather amusing; and he must either "contravene the truth," to use his own expression, or be quite ignorant of what is going on in the arsenic trade, or he would have known that there were no less than six works in this neighbourhood a short time ago engaged in the manufacture of arsenic direct from ores, three of which have ceased to make it.—MANUFACTURER DIRECT FROM ORES: Swansea, March 1.

HOLLYBUSH COLLIERY AND COKE WORKS COMPANY.—We have received the letter from "Engineer," and it shall receive attention in our next Journal.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—"T. S." (Wales). Upon giving sufficient evidence to the Secretary of his qualifications for the honour, "T. S." would no doubt be supplied with the necessary particulars as to the mode of procuring admission. No one can become a "member" unless he has been educated as an engineer, and follows the profession: qualifications for an "associate" are merely connection with engineering.

MINING TERMS.—"Enquirer" (Cheltenham) should obtain, through a bookseller, or direct from our office, the "Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms," price 2s. He will thus obtain all the information he requires.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES LAW.—"A Subscriber."—The charge to be made for the copy of the list of shareholders, under Section 32 of the Companies Act, 1862, is 6d. for each 100 words required to be copied. From nine to twelve names and addresses will be included in each 100 words; therefore the cost of a copy of a register containing 270 names would be about 25s.

TACK-NOTE FOR CROWN LANDS.—"A. V. A." can obtain all the particulars he requires upon application to Professor W. Warington Smyth, at the Royal School of Mines, Jernyn-street.

DISSOLVING SHELLAG.—"Americana."—The use of caustic ammonia as a solvent for shellac has been general among hat makers for many years; the caustic ammonia (liq. ammon. fortis. 880) is that usually employed by hat makers, is, moreover, much less troublesome to use than spirits of wine. But the two solutions are not applicable to all the same purposes.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 3, 1866.

THE COAL TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—No. III.

There is no coal, properly so called, in ITALY. A kind of anthracite is found in the valley of Aosta; it is extracted in limited quantities, and chiefly used for domestic purposes. Lignite is abundant; beds of it exist in Lombardy and Piedmont, and in the Tuscan Maremma, and at several points along the chain of the Apennines. Mr. HERRIES reports upon the several districts in their geographical order from north to south. The Lefte Gandino bed, in the Val Seriana, in Lombardy, extends over 500 hectares, and is worked by two companies. The lignite produced is of a kind resembling peat. When first extracted it contains a considerable quantity (of water?), and must be left for a long time before it is dry, and fit for use; when quite dry, it is found to have but 50 per cent. of its original weight. The price at the pit's mouth in 1864 was about 15 francs per ton. The Cadibona Mine, near Savona, in the Gulf of Genoa, has been worked for several years; its production, which up to 1851 did not exceed an annual average of 1000 tons, increased in 1855 to 20,000, and fell off again in 1861 to the former amount. From 80 to 100 tons of lignite are extracted daily at Sarzanella, near Spezia; the best quality is considered very good, and is used in lead works. The Monte Bamboli Mine is situated between Grosseto and Piombino, opposite the Island of Elba. There are two seams, about 1½ metre apart—the upper from 1 to 1½ metre thick. The works have been carried to a depth of 150 metres, and a steam-engine is employed. The lignite is of a superior quality, slightly bituminous, and burns with a long flame. The production does not exceed 10,000 tons in a year; as, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate, the works cannot be carried on for more than seven or eight months. The Monte Rufoli, or Podernovo Mine, in the valley of the Sterza, at a distance of 17 kilos. from the nearest point of the Maremma Railway, is the property of Signor Cofoli; it was opened in 1858, but remained for a long time unproductive, owing to want of roads—an inconvenience which has been partially remedied. The mine is said to be very rich; more than 1,000,000 tons of lignite have been ascertained to exist, and calculations have been made to show that the field, probably, extends over a surface of 2,000,000 square metres, giving upwards of 4,000,000 tons of fuel. There are two parallel, and almost contiguous seams, each of the thickness of 1 metre. This lignite has been used with advantage in metallurgical operations, and for steam-engines in mines. The mines of Monte Massi and Castel Tatti, situated between Rocca Strada and Massa Maritima, have two parallel seams, the upper one from 4 to 6 metres and the lower 1½ metre thick. In 1863 the quantity actually discovered was calculated at 600,000, and in the year ending June 30, 1865, the production was about 6000 tons. This lignite is of fair quality, and burns freely, but leaves a large deposit of ash (14½ per cent.). There is another mine in this part of the country, called Lama, belonging to Mr. William Miller, of Leghorn; it has been worked for about two years. The seam is rather more than 1 metre in thickness, and the quality is good. It is believed that 30 or 40 tons per day might be extracted, and the lignite sells at 10 frs. per ton at the pit's mouth. Owing to the great quantity of ashes which it deposits, the Tuscan lignite is not well adapted for marine or locomotive engines; it is used, however, to a certain extent as fuel in coasting steamers. The lignitiferous basin at Briatico, near the coast of Calabria, the working of which has been abandoned. The Gonnessa Mine, on the south-east coast of the Island of Sardinia, is worked on a small scale. Some true coal is reported to have been recently discovered on the coast of Calabria, but no reliable information on the subject can be obtained. The external coal trade of Italy is necessarily an import trade. The ratio in which Italy draws its supplies from Great Britain, and from other sources, appears to show that the chief supply is derived from Great Britain, but the figures, which are, probably, intended to represent kilograms, are so palpably incorrect that we do not reprint them—thus large imports (hundreds of thousands of tons, even assuming the figures as kilograms) are shown from Norway and Sweden, Holland, Russia, and Turkey. We hope to have an opportunity of furnishing a correct statement in a future number.

In the ROMAN STATES there are no coal fields. Mr. J. T. LOWE writes that lignite of questionable combustion exists in the district of Tolfa, in the province of Civita Vecchia, and is being feebly excavated, with indifferent results. The total quantity imported from Great Britain is about 11,161 tons per annum. The supplies from other sources—say, France and Italy (Tuscan coal)—may be estimated at about 9000 tons annually. This quantity is likely to decrease in future, in consequence of the abandonment of their lines by the Messageries Impériales, for whose exclusive use the French coal, to the extent of upwards of 8000 tons annually, has hitherto been imported.

There is, perhaps, no country in Europe, writes Mr. SIDNEY LOCOCK where such large coal districts exist as in RUSSIA, and where so little has been done towards turning them to account. Wide tracts have been discovered in the Oural Mountains, in the neighbourhood of Moscow, and in the regions bordering upon the Don, but it is only here and there that coal pits have been formed, and these have been generally worked without system, without skilled labour, without proper machinery, without capital, and in many cases without an accessible market. It is not surprising, therefore, that Russia has hitherto derived small advantage from what

might, under other circumstances, be a valuable source of wealth. On the banks of the River Oural the coal has been already worked to supply the factories, which have consumed all the wood on the spot. It is calculated that over 20,000 tons have been already produced; this quantity would have been far greater were it not difficult of transport. The coal fields further north, in the vicinity of the Kama, tributaries of the Volga, are likely to be more valuable, especially if a contemplated railway from Perm to Tumen should ever be constructed. The value of the coal in the Oural district is greatly enhanced by the fact that iron is found in its immediate neighbourhood. The immense coal district, of which Moscow is the centre, covers an area of 400 miles long by 300 miles broad, while from the most northern circumference it extends in a long line, diminishing in breadth, until it reaches the shore of the White Sea to the east of Archangel; the coal is generally of inferior quality. The coal region of the Don, which covers an area of 180 miles long by 100 miles broad, lies half encircled by the southernmost branch of the Don, which thus commands an easy means of communication with the sea of Azoff, and the shores of the Euxine. The beds of coal, which vary in quality, are much disturbed, being in many places found at an elevation, and considerably broken. The value of the coal imported into Russia in 1864 was 4,828,106 roubles, of which England supplied 4,528,545 roubles; Prussia, 168,121; Turkey, 115,947; Austria, 10,726; and miscellaneous, 4767. The average value of the coal about 6 roubles. The results at which Mr. LOCOCK arrives are, that the consumption of English coal is, and is likely to be, almost exclusively confined to St. Petersburg, and those parts in easy communication with the Baltic. The importation of coal has trebled in the last seven years, and is likely to go on steadily increasing with the wealth and industry of the northern Governments of the empire.

With regard to DENMARK, it appears that nearly the whole of the coal imported is derived from Great Britain. Mr. GEORGE PETRE reports that the only two coal mines existing in the kingdom of Denmark are in the Island of Bornholm. The produce of these two mines is merely sufficient to supply that island with fuel, and no coal is exported to other parts of the kingdom. The quantity of coal annually yielded by the two mines in question, one situated at Rome and the other near Hasle, in 1864 was about 19,300 Danish, or 2757 English tons. Taking the average, 99.8 per cent. of the coal imported into Denmark during the past five years were derived directly from Great Britain.

The coal mines of SWEDEN yield but a scanty supply, and the coal itself is of a soft and laminated kind. Mr. AUDLEY GOSLING writes that a mine has long been worked at Hogonas, in Scania; and recently coal has been discovered about 6 English miles east of Landskrona. At the former the annual produce is about 30,000 tons, and at the latter the works have made but slow progress, and without great hopes of extensive development. About 500 hands find employment in these mines. The coal imported (about 320,000 tons annually) comes entirely from England, with small accidental exceptions. It is generally shipped in vessels chartered for return wood cargoes, which bring it out for a mere ballast freight. Coal is but little used in Sweden for domestic purposes, and it is only of late years that it has been employed at the larger ironworks and foundries. The great increase in the consumption of coal and coke is to be attributed to the general burning of gas in all the large towns; its introduction at the capital dates only as far back as 1856. Within the last ten years coal has been used for steam-vessels, previous to which wood and peat were employed. The steady increase in the number of cotton and other mills and factories where steam power has been introduced, and the rapid growth of the railway system, all tend to account for the increasing demand for coal.

No coal fields are, writes Mr. G. F. B. JENNER, at the present moment being worked in GREECE; neither has any coal, properly so called, been as yet discovered. Lignite has, however, been found to exist in considerable quantities at Oropo and Marcopoules, to the north-east of continental Greece; at Limni, on the Argolic coast; on the isthmus of Corinth; in the neighbourhood of Kalavrita; and especially at Koumi, in the Euboea, where the Government has at different periods carried on mining operations. The importation of coal in 1864 amounted to 64,868 tons. The condition of the country, and its very limited resources, render highly improbable the establishment, at least for the present, of any extensive manufactories; we may, therefore, assume that for many years to come the importation of coal into Greece will not attain any great importance.

With regard to PORTUGAL, the report of Mr. R. LYTON is concise, and much to the point. He states that there are not in Portugal a dozen coal fields that can be described as actively productive. Coal is worked in the district of Oporto, at San Pedro da Cova, at Everdosa, at Gens, and at Midoes e Corvellos. San Pedro da Cova produces from 10,000 to 12,000 metrical tons of anthracite, all of which is consumed at Oporto, and almost exclusively consumed for domestic purposes. There is in the district of Coimbra a coal field producing lignite, but it is very slowly worked, and does not yield more than 2000 to 3000 tons annually. In the district of Leiria there are (at Porto do Moz, Alcanadão e Chao Preto, Spite, Barreira, and Carvalho das Mentiras) mines producing both coal and iron, which seem likely in time to yield considerable quantities of lignite, but the working of these mines is at present very insufficiently developed. There are also in the district of Aveiro (at Monte dos Canadinas, Pijao, and Pedorido), near the Douro, some anthracite mines, which are not yet in active operation, and of which the value appears to be insignificant. The annual importation is about 120,000 metrical tons, and is annually increasing—all is derived from Great Britain.

The coal production of the NETHERLANDS is practically nil. In the report of Sir R. F. TURNER, forwarded by Sir J. R. MILBANKE, it is remarked that the only Dutch colliery in work is in the province of Limburg, and produces annually only about 18,000 tons of coal of very inferior description. The imports in 1864 were—From Prussia, 921,000; Belgium, 179,000; Great Britain, 242,000; and other countries, 16,000. Notwithstanding the great development in the consumption of coal in the Netherlands the imports from Great Britain have decreased, which must principally be ascribed to the opening up of rich coal fields in the neighbouring Prussian province of Westphalia.

In SWITZERLAND the oldest traces of carboniferous formation are confined almost exclusively to the Central and Western Alps, where the beds of anthracite coal are developed, and have been worked at different times on a considerable scale; it contains no sulphur, and is consequently useful for many purposes mixed with real coal or wood. Slate coal belonging to the interglacial formation of the diluvium is found in the cantons of Zurich, Vaud, and St. Gall, in a wet and greenish state; it loses one-third of its weight by drying. Real coal has only been found in the cantons of Berne, Fribourg, and the Valais. Slight traces of the same formation have been discovered near the summit of the Tödi, in the canton of Glarus, but at too great a height to admit even of experimental boring the brown coal found. Switzerland is situated in close proximity to the coal fields of Germany and France, and the introduction of railways have facilitated the import of coal. In 1864 the import was 288,501 colliers, or 212,334 tons, the supply being derived from France, 268,126 colliers; Zollverein, 19,149; Austria, 1074; and Italy (turf and peat), 152 colliers.

THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES OF COLORADO, NEVADA, &c.

Now that the clouds have dispersed which concealed the developments during the war of the material wealth of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, evidences flow in upon us of remarkable discoveries, development, and product of mineral wealth in the western portion of that country. That wealth lies in the gold and silver mines of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana. As capital of this country has been asked for, and in some cases applied to, the extraction of the precious metals from the ores of those mines, and will be still further applied so soon as capitalists become convinced that investments will ensure a large return, increasing with time, we purpose to give from time to time, as it may reach us, reliable information which may in any manner affect the mining interests of our people in that country. The nearest to us, in time and distance, of the States which has assumed a prominence by the existence of gold and silver in large amounts in her midst, is the new State of Colorado, lying immediately west of the State of Kansas, on the Missouri River, and extending through the Rocky Mountains to Nevada, on the east boundary of California. We speak of Colorado as a State, as, under the progress of the past year, the people have, by authority of Congress, decided to assume that self-supporting form of government, in place of the territorial (dependent), and she now only awaits the recognition of Congress to adopt it.

Since 1859 gold has been dug and mined to a vast extent in Colorado, and large fortunes accumulated. The beds of streams, after yielding immense sums, became practically exhausted, and the mines, or lodes, from which this gold was washed were taken hold of and developed. To these mines attention has been called by the large yields of gold from those which are worked, and the fine appearance of numerous others, which at cor-

responding depths appear as well, but which the want of capital has prevented like development.

The greater number of the mines which are now in successful operation, and are sending weekly large amounts of bullion to their owners in the Eastern States, are located in the immediate vicinity of Central City and Black Hawk, and are among the earliest discovered and to have capital applied to. These cities are about 40 miles west of Denver City, the capital of the State, and contains a population of from 4000 to 6000 persons, all of whom are engaged in mining, or its supporting branches of trade. Machine-shops and foundries, essential to keeping in order some 50 mills, and the steam-engines of some 200 mines, are here in successful operation, supplying with the stores almost all the material for mining purposes, and for repairing machinery. Many other portions of the State present the most favourable prospects, and possess numerous mines equally as good as those in this region, but the necessary amount of machinery, though going to them, has not yet, but in few instances, been erected; these few are prospering to expectations.

Last summer, discoveries and developments were made of silver mines, 25 miles south of Central City, which have yielded per ton over 600, in silver, and the ore of which assays in some cases as high as 4000. The mining region lies from 550 to 600 miles west of the Missouri River, from points on which (Atchison and Omaha) it is reached by a daily line of stages, taking 5 to 6 days for the journey. From Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Sioux City, and Omaha, constant communication is maintained across the plains of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, by means of mule and ox trains, taking, according to the animal employed, 20 to 40 days. The means of transportation for the necessary machines and mining materials which companies may decide to send out themselves can always be procured at these places. These depôts can be reached from all points of the United States by the Missouri River, and by railroads from the Mississippi River. From New York City these mining cities can be reached in 14 days. From Kansas City the Southern Pacific Railroad has been constructed over 60 miles, and some 40 miles in addition are nearly ready for use. From Omaha, the northern branch, or main trunk, is completed 40 miles, and both are being pushed rapidly towards Denver City, whence a branch road is to be completed in advance to Central City. When these roads are completed the means of living and the cost of mining materials, and consequently the expense of working the mines, will be very cheap. Since the close of the war the prices of labour and material, which increased considerably during the war, have been rapidly approaching their normal condition.

Since the almost practical exhaustion of the "Placer" and "Gulch" gold diggings the labour of the country has been applied to the development of the "lodes." These "lodes" are vertical veins, varying in width from 4 to 9 ft., and contain for a variable depth quartz, or earth, which has yielded as high as 12½ per ton, handsomely remunerating the owners. Below this quartz is found the pyritic ore, which yields as high as 40½ per ton, and becomes richer the deeper it is mined. Difficulties have existed in regard to the extraction of all the gold in the ore, to such an extent that owners on reaching it have suspended operations to await the result of several new processes which during the past year have been put in operation, and are now showing their comparative value. So rich are these mines regarded that an immense amount of money and thought have been expended to secure an economical mode of extracting nearly all the gold, the successful operator feeling confident no better fortune could be desired. The most successful processes as yet heralded are those of ATWATER'S, KEITH'S, and LYON'S. OF ATWATER'S little is known, other than the gold is amalgamated by forcing the pulverised ore through melted lead. The gold and silver is extracted and sinks, while the earthy particles rise to the surface, and are scraped off.

KEITH'S process has been practised in Germany, but not with present success. The pulverised ore is passed through flames, by which the sulphur is driven off. The residuum is still further pulverised and brightened, and run over shaking tables covered with amalgamated copper plates, on which the gold is collected. By this process it is said \$200 per cord is obtained from ore from which only 100½ (12½ per ton) was secured by the best of other processes. LYON'S process is similar to the smelting process practised at Swansea, in Wales, and after numerous trials has succeeded beyond the expectations of the operators. During the first week in January the yield is affirmed to have been \$12,000 in gold, and at present it is daily \$2000. By this process, ore from which scarcely anything could be extracted, \$225 per ton has been saved.

A correspondent from New York writes:—"If these processes are what they are now generally believed to be, the coming spring will send property up amazingly in Colorado. What is now offered for \$200,000 or \$300,000 will be put at a million or two. When what is now offered low becomes high, the capitalists with you will jump at what they now hesitate about." If what is claimed for these processes be true, and the mines be as extensive and as rich as represented, holders of good property in Colorado will rejoice at having secured it, and the Government of the United States will see the treasury which will cancel with increasing speed their enormous public debt.

COAL IN RUSSIA.—The fact will be heard with surprise by the large number who have hitherto considered that the expansion of the Russian empire was necessarily limited by the lack of coal, that the coal resources of Russia are now shown to be considerably greater than even those of the United States. In the Oural district coal has been found in numerous places both on the west and east sides of the mountain chain, its value being greatly enhanced by the fact that iron is found in its immediate neighbourhood. There is an immense basin in the district, of which Moscow is the centre, covering an area of 120,000 square miles, nearly as large as the entire bituminous coal area of the United States. And there is the coal region of the Don, covering 18,000 square miles, and being, therefore, considerably larger than the anthracite region of Pennsylvania; as large as the whole of the bituminous coal area of British America, and more than half as large again as all the coal fields in the United Kingdom. Besides the three coal regions above described (whose aggregate area equals all the coal fields of the United States, British North America, and Great Britain combined), coal has been discovered in the Caucasus, Crimea, Simbirsk, Ekatarinofski, and the steppes of the Kherson, in the government of Kiev, and in Poland. These facts alone may materially interfere with the calculations which have been hazarded as to the probable duration of our coal fields, and should, at least, allay some of the anxiety as to the future coal supply for the world.

OIL FROM FOREIGN COAL.—During last week Mr. Thomas Strange, mineral oil engineer, of Mold, North Wales, was engaged in London experimenting with foreign coals for oil manufacturing purposes. The report employed, we are informed, was "Strange's Improved," with a new kind of condenser, and the oil produced was of good quality, and a fair yield, which is placed in the hands of a scientific analytical chemist. The retort, which is made to test as little as 14 lbs. to 28 lbs., now stands erected in London, and affords a good chance for gentlemen wishing to have bituminous coals tested.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—During the last ten years the exports of railway iron have not varied very materially, but have, on the contrary, presented considerable steadiness. In 1856 these exports amounted to 461,870 tons; in 1857, to 457,660 tons; in 1858, to 433,250 tons; in 1859, to 528,927 tons; in 1860, to 453,445 tons; in 1861, to 377,565 tons; in 1862, to 400,765 tons; in 1863, to 446,440 tons; in 1864, to 432,331 tons; and in the first eleven months of 1865 to 400,277 tons. We may say, then, that 1865 was a good average year as regards our exports of railway iron, but nothing more. The value of the railway iron exported in 1865 was 4,095,309½; in 1857, 4,000,515½; in 1858, 3,565,244½; in 1859, 4,124,208½; in 1860, 3,408,759½; in 1861, 2,906,359½; in 1862, 2,817,877½; in 1863, 3,278,304½; in 1864, 3,260,781½; and in the first eleven months of 1865, 3,280,169½. British India, Russia, the United States, and Australia appear to be the best customers for our railway iron.

THE SODIUM PROCESS.—With reference to the statement made by Mr. J. Mosheim concerning the process published in the Journal of Feb. 17, Mr. Guido Küstel, the talented author of the work—the Nevada and California Processes of Gold and Silver Extraction, and one who has had long and successful experience in the business of gold extraction, writes—"Statements as to obtaining 85 per cent. by application of sodium, if the ore be of a nature that only 55 per cent. can be extracted without sodium, in iron pans, are simply untrue, unless a sufficient amount of sodium is used to render the cost of the extraction of the gold much more than its value." This entirely confirms the assertions of your correspondent, "Similia Similibus Curantur," and renders it more than ever desirable

was the meaning of the Legislature in passing the Act. In those collieries, however, lamps had been given indiscriminately by the lamp-man to all applicants, and they were seldom or never locked. Had the lamps been locked, as required by the Act of Parliament, on the morning of the explosion the loss of life would not have happened. Mr. James, on behalf of the defendants, contended that it was only when lamps were required that the law demanded that they should be locked, and the occasions on which lamps were required had to be decided by the managers. In those collieries locked safety-lamps were not ordinarily required, and hence the sad occurrence was one which could not have been prevented. The learned judge, however, was not prepared to carefully consider the whole matter they had come to the decision of dismissing the case. The whole of the decisions will be appealed against in the Court of Queen's Bench.

A very influential meeting of ironmasters, colliery proprietors, traders, and others was held on Tuesday, at the Castle Hotel, Neath (Mr. J. P. Budd in the chair), to adopt measures for obtaining an extension of the narrow gauge on the South Wales line. The Chairman pointed out the advantages of an uninterrupted gauge throughout the South Wales district. Mr. Strouevé said that, although there would be no doubt that the broad gauge had rendered great service to that part of the country, and the traders were under great obligations to it, the public had given their thorough and unanimous verdict in favour of the narrow gauge. He had, as the representative of the English Copper Company at Cwmavon, to experience great inconvenience from there being two gauges, and great delay and expense occasioned thereby. Mr. George Grant Francis referred to the fact that the late Mr. Pritchard, who had been the first to lay down a narrow gauge line, and opened it out to the port at Pothuaen. He stated that Mr. Joshua Williams, manager of the South Wales section of the Great Western, had reported in favour of the narrow gauge for South Wales, and that Mr. Talbot had given his decision in favour of it. Mr. Pritchard characterised the narrow gauges as the great highway of the kingdom, and said if the Great Western did not lay down the narrow gauge in all probability another company would come forward to do that which the Great Western refused to do. Mr. Pritchard also addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks said that his firm had suffered from the want of a uniform system on the present line as far as Neath. The money was guaranteed, and the percentage on that amount also guaranteed by an increased trade. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee and a deputation to wait upon the secretary of the Great Western, with the following memorial, which was signed by about 300 traders:—"The undersigned being deeply interested in the minerals, metals, and commerce of South Wales, desire respectfully to represent to the directors of the Great Western Railway Company, that the narrow gauge, which is the main artery of the commerce of this district is sustaining, in consequence of the broad gauge, being in many cases wholly inapplicable to their wants, thus confining their communications to very circumscribed limits, arresting their operations, and consequently crippling their trade. The transfer of goods, in consequence of the break of gauge at every port and principal station between Milford and Gloucester, is expensive and tedious, entailing, moreover, constant delay in delivery, grievous dissatisfactions, consequent annoyance, and often loss of time to the consignee and consignee. And as regards the great staple of this district—coal—such a stoppage (involving not only the loss of time, but the loss of sales arising from the depreciation by breakage), becomes positively prohibitory. Compelled with these facts is that of the inability of the company to provide a sufficient broad gauge rolling stock, together with the known disservice of the public and the various wagon builders to find it, from a conviction that sooner or later the narrow gauge will be provided. The effect of this is to exclude many extensive collieries and ironworks from a large trade which would necessarily pass over the South Wales Railway. The undersigned, therefore, desire strongly to represent that an early adoption of the narrow gauge along the whole of the South Wales line is imperatively called for by the necessities of the district."

The quotations for Welsh metals given by Messrs. Murall and Stother, of Cardiff, for March are—Soft pig-lead, W.C.O., 20*l.* 10*s.* f.o.b. Barry Port Works, 2*s.* 6*d.*; same brand, crown refined, 22*l.*; to R.G. charcoal tin-plates, 1*c.* 33*s.*; 3 per cent. Pig-Iron: Ynalsawney anthracite, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*, according to numbers, 2*s.* 6*d.* or 4 months. Sheet-Iron: R.G. singles, doubles, trebles, and lattens, 12*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.*; and FEN., singles to lattens, 11*l.* to 15*l.* 10*s.*, differences for sorts 1*l.* 10*s.*, and 2*l.* 10*s.*; Cast-Iron: 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; R.G. puddle wire iron, 17*l.* 12*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Cast-Iron: PEN. ingots, 12*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.* 10*s.*; No. 1, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 2, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 3, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 4, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 5, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 6, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 7, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 8, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 9, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 10, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 11, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 12, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 13, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 14, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 15, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 16, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 17, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 18, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 19, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 20, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 21, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 22, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 23, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 24, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 25, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 26, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 27, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 28, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 29, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 30, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 31, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 32, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 33, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 34, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 35, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 36, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 37, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 38, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 39, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 40, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 41, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 42, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 43, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 44, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 45, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 46, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 47, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 48, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 49, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 50, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 51, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 52, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 53, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 54, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 55, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 56, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 57, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 58, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 59, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 60, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 61, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 62, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 63, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 64, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 65, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 66, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 67, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 68, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 69, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 70, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 71, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 72, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 73, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 74, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 75, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 76, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 77, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 78, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 79, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 80, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 81, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 82, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 83, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 84, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 85, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 86, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 87, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 88, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 89, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 90, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 91, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 92, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 93, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 94, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 95, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 96, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 97, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 98, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 99, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 100, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 101, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 102, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 103, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 104, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 105, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 106, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 107, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 108, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 109, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 110, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 111, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 112, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 113, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 114, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 115, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 116, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 117, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 118, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 119, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 120, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 121, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 122, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 123, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 124, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 125, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 126, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 127, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 128, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 129, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 130, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 131, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 132, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 133, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 134, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 135, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 136, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 137, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 138, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 139, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 140, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 141, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 142, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 143, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 144, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 145, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 146, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 147, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 148, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 149, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 150, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 151, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 152, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 153, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 154, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 155, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 156, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 157, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No. 158, 12*l.* 10*s.*; No

plates, 97, 100, to 107, per cent, incl.; West-plates, 87, 155, to 97, 3 per cent, dis.

At the arrivals at Swansea include—the Josephine, from Cherbourg, with 125 tons of iron ore, for Thomas W. & Co.; the Rheineuf, with 150 tons of iron ore, for Thomas W. & Co.; the Colleen Bawn, from Hibernia, with 20 tons of copper ore and 29 tons of unwrought copper, for Richardson and Co.; the Madelon, from Carrizal, with 523 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons; the Notas, from San Francisco, with 500 flasks of quicksilver, for H. Bath and Sons; and 561 tons of copper ore to order; the Aunt Lizzie, from Wallaroo, with 600 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; the Louis, from Cherbourg, with 183 tons of iron ore, for W. Crawshaw; the St. Nazaire, from St. Nazaire, for W. & Co.; the Louis Blanche, from St. Nazaire, with 276 tons of iron ore, for T. Waters; the Lacape, from St. Lawrence, with 185 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons.

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REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.
MARCH 1.—The Iron Trade in both districts of this county must be described as rather quieter, but very general hopes are entertained that as the Money Market is growing easier, orders hitherto held back will soon be given out, and the trade receive a fresh impulse. There is no change in the Pig-Iron trade. Mr. Bates's works at Ravensdale, in North Staffordshire, are again in operation, the men having yielded on the point which caused the difference.

A new company is about to be formed at Birmingham for the erection of a large works for the manufacture of railway wheels, tyres, axles, &c., which is now carried on to so much profit by the firm of Lloyds, Fosters, and Co., and by a limited liability company, who took the works of Mr. Thomas Walker, at Wednesbury.

The Midland Steam-Boiler Inspection and Assurance Company's eighth half yearly meeting was held on Wednesday, at the Exchange, W. I.

Annual meeting was held on Wednesday, at the Exchange, Wolverhampton. Mr. G. J. Barker, Chairman of the company, presiding. The engineer, Mr. E. B. Marten, reported that, up to Dec. 31, there were 807 boilers under inspection, and 965 under assurance, making 1772 boilers under the care of the company. One assured boiler had burst during the year, being the first under the care of the company in the four years of its existence. In the case of this boiler, a report was presented prior to the explosion, pointing out defects leading to leakage, but the owners were advised that the remonstrances were exaggerated, and invited a second inspection, but before that could be made the boiler burst. During the year 803 reports had been made to owners, pointing out matters requiring attention. The resolutions of the directors stated that an arrangement had been entered into by which the operations of the society were extended to the North of England, three directors having been appointed in that district. The experience of this company eminently confirms the fact that was said prior to its being formed of the value of having boilers regularly in-

A fall of coal at a colliery of Mr. Trimmers, Shutt End, Kingswinford, on Feb. 15, caused the death of a boy and a young man. At the inquest as to the death of the former, held on Friday, the manager, John Stevenson, deposed that he had ordered the doggy to put timber under the place where the coal fell on the very day of the accident. He also deposed that he had ordered the doggy to be put in the place where some of the witnesses said that had props been placed there the accident might not have been prevented, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." The inquest on the second sufferer, by desire of the jury, was adjourned for the purpose of securing the attendance of a coroner's medical inspector, to inform the jury where their timbering would have prevented the accident.

THE FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT SMETHWICK, which caused the death of a man working at the London Works of Messrs. Beaseley and Vaughan, at Smethwick, was the subject of enquiry before Mr. Bert Davies, coroner, on Tuesday. The engine man in charge of the boiler at the time had only been for three days in the service of the firm. He stated that he filled the boiler about 10 o'clock, and that he tried the float-gauge two minutes before the explosion took place, which was at half-past 5, and found the boiler then nearly full, and he said he had refilled the float-gauge many times that day, and it appeared to work properly. The gauge-cock was, however, out of order. Mr. John Inshaw, engineer, Merville-street, Birmingham, gave evidence to the effect that the boiler-plates were $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick, and were of good quality, but that they bore evident marks of having been red-hot above the water-line, which was about 8 in. from the bottom of the boiler. The plates had been connected with a puddling-furnace which passed by the sides of the boiler, and which were, in his opinion, too high for safety. It was evident, from the appearance of the boiler, that it had been repaired, and that substantially, by replacing rivets, and probably the necessity for those repairs arose from the plates being softened by being made red-hot by the flues. He thought, supposing that the engine-man's evidence was correct, that the blast must have been out of order. He also found that the feed-pipe was not supplied with a self-acting check or stop-valve, to prevent the water being forced back out of the boiler by the pressure of steam into the tank, in case the cock of the feed-pipe was left open. He could make no statement as to the pressure of the steam used, owing to the boiler having been destroyed, but he understood that the boiler was constructed for a pressure of 50 lbs. per square inch, and Mr. Inshaw thought a safe working pressure for such a boiler, supposing it to be well supplied with water. His opinion of the cause of the explosion was that the boiler got red-hot on the side where the flue from the furnace acted upon it, the water being let down below that level, whereby the strength of the iron was reduced, so as to make it incapable of resisting the pressure by which it was torn through. He did not attribute it to any fresh admission of cold water. That there was no water going into the boiler at the time of the explosion was shown by the remains of the feed-valve, which had every appearance of having been closed at the time of the explosion. He also gave evidence to the effect that the boiler was not fitted with a record thermometer, which the construction of the flues of the boiler rendered it unsafe, and he expressed his hope that proper attention would be forthwith paid to the flues of all boilers under the control of the same proprietors.

Notice was taken last week of the occurrence of an explosion at a blast-furnace at the Groveland Works of Mr. G. H. Hickman, by which three men were injured, one of whom died shortly afterwards, and another on Friday. A fortnight before this accident there had been another explosion of precisely similar nature at the same works, also causing the deaths of two men, and injury to a third. So extraordinary a succession of accidents has naturally excited attention, and the coroner, Mr. Hooper, endeavored to secure a jury consisting entirely of persons familiar with blast-furnaces, and acquainted with the nature of the defects. Mr. Joseph Under, the Earl of Dudley's furnace, being the foreman. It may be explained that the immediate cause of explosions of this nature is a rupture in what is called the tyre, which is something like the nozzle of a pair of blow-bellows, and through which the blast of air is conveyed into the furnace, by which the heat of the metal in melting is kept up. As the end of this tyre comes into contact with the molten iron, it is constructed so as to have a hollow chamber, which is filled with water, and the breaking of the outer shell of the tyre lets this water run into the metal, and flashing into steam, it causes the melted iron to rush out of the furnace with great violence. At the hearing of the coroner's inquest, which took place on Monday, Mr. Barrett, manager of the works, and Mr. Bagnall, the foreman, were called upon to examine the furnace. At the adjourned inquest, on Tuesday, Mr. Barrett was examined, and he pointed out many defects in the construction of the furnace which would be likely to cause the iron and the furnace to slip.

would probably cause the hole which had been made in the tapers, and which led to the explosion. As the evidence appeared to cast some degree of reflection on the conduct of the manager of the furnace, Abraham Wallcut, the enquiry was further adjourned, for the purpose of affording him an opportunity of making an explanation he might think proper. Mr. Hickman had caused the furnace to be put out of blast, and had done everything he could to afford an opportunity for a full examination of the cause of the accident.

A very sad and singular circumstance has occurred at Tipton on Nov. 29. A miner, named Daniel Ford, aged 40, of Prince's End, who worked in one of the pits of Lord Dudley, in the parish of Sedgley, mysteriously disappeared. His wife, who was left with three children to provide for, after vainly endeavouring to find him, was forced to turn herself upon the bounty of the parish. From information which reached her, she suspected that he might have fallen down an old uncovered shaft which existed close to the pit where he worked, and that the body might be found if a search were instituted. The doggy and butties of the pit, however, refused to institute an examination, but she laid her case before Mr. Frederick Smith, agent of Earl Dudley, and with kind attention Mr. Smith directed the overseers of the pit to prosecute a search. The deposit which had been continually thrown down from the pit bank into the old shaft was removed to a depth of 25 yards, without any successful result, and further search was then deemed useless. The unfortunate woman afterwards succeeded in raising the sum of 9s., with which she engaged two excavators to clear the remainder of the deposit. This came, on Wednesday last, upon the body of the man, who had clearly fallen down accidentally, his breakfast being found by his side. The inquest has been adjourned.

DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MARCH 1.—The Iron Trade in Derbyshire, as well as in Yorkshire, is in the same active state which has characterised it for some time past. At the large works in North Derbyshire there is a good demand for nearly all qualities of iron, rails and ship plates, as well as bars, being largely manufactured. What are known as the Peak Mines are not doing a great deal just now, but are pushing forward so as to be able to make a good output shortly. The shares of most of them are at rather low-water mark, the Peak Forest being the only one quoted at anything like par, whilst the Eam, Mill Dam, and Peak United are at a considerable discount. The shareholders, however, or most of them, have not lost faith in the productive power of the mines, and of their ultimately turning out profitable. Notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the quotations, there are but few shares changing hands, and holders are acting wisely in not selling out, as there is a very fair prospect of most of the mines turning out remunerative. The business done in coal is very good, considering the open character of the season, and the Midland Company are carrying a large tonnage to the metropolis and other southern markets. The rolling mills are kept fully going, and the large orders at present in hand for armour-plates are likely to turn out the precursors only of still larger ones, not only for England, but for foreign consumption, as the builders on the Thames are understood to have entered into some extensive contracts for heavy-plated vessels. The Sheffield trade is good in nearly all its branches, heavy goods in particular, being in request, the foreign orders being large. The export of goods during the past month will turn out large, the American element figuring largely as the principal consumer. In South Yorkshire there is the same activity, the large orders on hand at some of the principal firms for India and America ensuring full work for a considerable time to come. Ship-plates and rails are in good request, as also bars and rods.

The puddlers at the Elsecar Works, following in the wake of some of their brethren in the Northern district, have been out for a few days, on the grounds that they were unable to work the iron they had on hand the same as usual. On Tuesday, however, work was resumed by nearly all the men. The demand for coal is without much fluctuation, the "hard" for steam purposes, meeting with a good sale for Leeds and the district, as well as for Grimsby, Hull, and Grimsby. Increased facilities having been afforded at the last-named port for shipment to Holland and the North of Europe, a large tonnage is now being sent there. The enquiry for house coal is limited, but the change in the weather during the past few days is likely to increase the demand. For Lancashire, Sheffield, and other manufacturing towns a good business is being done in engine coal and slack. Coke meets with a ready sale, and no stocks are allowed to accumulate, as the ironworks in Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire take all that can be made in the district. In North Yorkshire masters are encountering great difficulties with their men, who are making demands which in some cases are not warranted by the position of the trade. The blast furnaces at the extensive works of Messrs. Boulcock and Vaughan are out on strike; but, as it was decided at a private meeting of the ironmasters to submit the dispute to a committee having power to hear both the masters' view and the grounds upon which the workmen claimed the advance, the evil of a continued strike has been prevented. The committee took every pains to investigate the whole of the circumstances of the case, and the result of their decision was that a considerable advance, amounting, we believe, to about 15 per cent., was offered to Messrs. Boulcock and Vaughan's workmen. Instead of their being any disposition on the part of the ironmasters to resist the demands of the workmen without further enquiry, there was every disposition manifested to consider the workmen's claim in a dispassionate manner. The iron shipbuilders of Middlesbrough are also out, their demand being for a reduction of the working hours to nine per day. They had a meeting on Wednesday, which was attended by upwards of 600, when a resolution as to whether they would resume work at 26 hours per week, or stand out for nine hours per day, was put to the meeting, when the latter part of the proposition was agreed to. The dispute at Sheffield in the iron trade, is likely to terminate as many similar disputes have done, by the introduction of machinery, a company, comprising the leading men of the trade, having been started for that purpose.

In the neighbourhood of Sheffield several new collieries are about to be commenced. An addition is also to be made to the number of lead mines in the Peak district, for which a considerable number of shares have already been subscribed. It is to be called the Moss Lake Mining and Lead Ore Smelting Company, and is to have a capital of 4000l. In the present state of the lead mines in Derbyshire the promoters are certainly to be congratulated for their spirit.

At Manchester and Liverpool there is a good business in coal and iron. On Wednesday, an explosion took place at the Bryn Moss Collieries, worked by Messrs. Entwistle and Whittle, and situated in the township of Ashton, about half-a-mile on the Wigan side of Messrs. Mercer and Evans's pits, where a few weeks ago thirty persons lost their lives by a similar occurrence. At the colliery in question two teams were working—the "Four-foot" and the "Five-foot" coal. It was the first of these mines that the explosion occurred about an hour after the 100 men who were employed had settled fairly to work. A collier named Adamson and his drawer are believed to be the only persons who have sustained serious injuries. The other persons who were burned were day labourers, who were working near the main air-way.

A sad accident befell Mr. Featherstone, the surgeon to the Butterley Company, on Monday. His servant was driving him near the level crossing of the railway, when an express train came up and dashed into the vehicle, killing him on the spot. He had a salary of 800l. per annum from the company as surgeon to the works.

The shareholders in the firm of Oliver and Company (Limited) engineers, Chesterfield, held their first annual meeting at the Angel Hotel, Chesterfield, on Monday, when a very satisfactory statement of accounts and report were read. A dividend of 10 per cent. for the year was declared, and a balance carried forward. The future prospects of the firm are very encouraging. They have been entrusted with most of the engineering work at several of the concerns in the neighbourhood, and we have heard their work highly spoken of. The Sheepsbridge Company are very busy, and their four furnaces are in full blast. They supply an excellent pig-iron for armour-plate making, nearly the whole of the iron from these works having been used in the manufacture of the plates which were successfully tested some time ago.

Mr. Joseph Wells, owner of the Bramley Moor Pit, at Eckington, was summoned for not having fenced off a fly-wheel, as required by the Act, and for the contravention of other portions of the general rules. Mr. Evans, the Government Inspector, was the prosecutor, for whom Mr. Busby, coroner, appeared; and Mr. Potter, of Rotherham, was for Mr. Wells. After a long examination, Mr. Wells was fined in the nominal penalty of 1s. and costs for having the wheel unprotected, and the other cases were adjourned for mutual enquiry.

TERMINATION OF THE COLLIERIES' STRIKE AT ROCHEDALE.—Yesterday afternoon the colliers, numbering about 400, who have been out on strike for the last month at the works of Messrs. Ashby, Brown, and Scott, had an interview with their employers, and agreed to resume work to-day at the same prices that they were paid previously. The extra demand asked was 1s. for every quarter, or 20 loads, but it was refused by the employers.

THE QUESTION OF INTIMIDATION OF COLLIERIES.—At the Court House, Wakefield, on Thursday, a collier, named William Allatt, who was a member of the Miners' Union, was charged with using a threat which came within the meaning of the Act George IV., sec. 5, c. 129, which says that every person shall be deemed liable to a penalty who shall endeavour to force any manufacturer or employer to make any alteration in his mode of regulating his business. It appeared that on Feb. 19 a deputa-tion of colliers employed by the Balclava Coal Company, at West Ardsley Pit, waited upon the steward, and gave him a note, stating that unless all the men joined the Miners' Union the unionists would take means to make them. Mr. Shaw, the counsel for the prosecution, contended that this was a threat; Mr. Waddy, for the defence, contended that it was only a lawful intimation. The Bench took the former view of the case, and sentenced the defendant to one month's imprisonment. The same defendant was sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment for using violence to another collier, with a view to prevent him continuing at his work.

FOREIGN PRESERVED MEAT AS CHEAP AND WHOLESOME FOOD.—The apprehensions not unreasonably engendered by the Cattle Plague, that at some not far distant time meat will be rendered quite a rarity in the market, has induced a few gentlemen to endeavour to promote the introduction of beef and mutton cured in Australia and America, by the process invented by Mr. Morgan, of the Veterinary College, Dublin, which essentially consists in treating the whole carcass of the animal by injecting into the arteries the curing mixtures, such as salt, saltpetre, and sugar. In order to give the public the opportunity of testing the practical value of the invention, some carcasses of beef and mutton, cured by the process referred to, have been imported from Monte Video, and a number of gentlemen invited to Messrs. Keeling and Hunt's, of Monument-yard, to taste samples of the meat cooked under the superintendence of Mr. Warriner, late inspector of the culinary department of the army. The samples for tasting were said to be taken from the bulk haphazard, not selected as being the most favourable specimens of what had been imported. The invitation was responded to by the attendance of a large number of persons, and the samples produced and tasted seemed generally to be considered satisfactory as very favourable examples of meat suited to keep a great length of time. The promoters of this undertaking confidently hope that the meat will be vendible retail at 4d. or 4½d. per lb.; but there seems some little difficulty in the matter, by reason of the retailers seeking to grasp at a large per centage of profit, and the real solution of this difficulty is likely to involve what Mr. Keeling stated to the meeting was highly desirable—the establishment, as in Glasgow, of public kitchens, from which the labouring classes may obtain food ready cooked at something, but little, in advance of the whole-sale price.

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of members was held in the Peter-street Museum, on Tuesday.—Mr. E. W. BINNEY, the President, in the chair.

Mr. DICKINSON called attention to a Blue-book published by the Government on the coal supply of the United Kingdom and foreign countries. He had not seen the original book, only the newspaper abstracts, and it was pretty evident from those that the book contained some serious mistakes. For instance, it was stated that the coal fields of Lancashire were only half the thickness of those in South Wales, whereas the Lancashire field was one of the thickest in the kingdom, and much deeper than those in Wales. The nearest in thickness were those of Somersetshire and North Staffordshire. Then, as to the probable duration of the coal fields, the statements were equally unreliable; some persons limited it to 100, and others to 1000 years. All such statements were mere guesses; and he (Mr. Dickinson) believed there was no ground for apprehending that our coal supplies would be exhausted for at all events a very considerable period.

Mr. PLANT said he had read the book in question, and found it full of errors.—The CHAIRMAN said the supply would always be to a great extent dependent upon the cost of obtaining it. There was abundance of coal if they could only go deep enough; but there could be no question that serious inroads had been made upon the coal fields of this district in the last 30 years.—Mr. DICKINSON thought much of the coal that might be found was inaccessible on account of the difficulty arising from the water, and consequent expense of working. People would, therefore, get coal where it was easiest to be procured.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to some specimens of vegetable fossils found by Mr. Wunsch, the vice-president of the Glasgow Geological Society, in a bed of volcanic ash situated near Lagan Bay, in the Isle of Arran. The stone in which the fossils were embedded appeared like an ordinary piece of whinstone, and the fossils in fact were evidently novel. They appeared to be *sigillaria*, *lepidodendron*, *lepidostrobus*, &c., and they had grown in a marine habitat, and had been enveloped with ash from an adjoining volcano. It was singular that a countryman of Werner should have come to Scotland, the stronghold of the Huttonians, and found in their own country a rock which they would have claimed as plutonic, full of the remains of plants, in the position in which they grew. The rocks were, no doubt, subsequently subjected to great heat, for the coal found in them was anthracite.—Mr. DICKINSON thought the samples were of whinstone, such as were commonly found in Scotland, and not volcanic ash.

Mr. J. PLANT read a very able paper "On the Geology and Fossils of the Primordial Zone, in the Gold Districts of North Wales." The locality to which the paper related was in the neighbourhood of Tyddynwgwladis, about eight miles north of Dolgelly, and the class of rocks were the lingula flags, lying above the Cambrians. A few months ago Mr. Plant reported on the discovery of a rare trilobite, *paradoxides*, found in that neighbourhood by a young friend of his, Mr. Ezekiel Williamson, recently a pupil in the geological class of the Salford Working Men's College. Mr. Williamson had gone out as a miner into the gold district of Wales, and had pursued his studies there with such success as to add corrections to the geology of the district, as laid down by such eminent men as Sir Roderick Murchison and Prof. Sedgwick. He had also in many very important particulars corrected the Geological Survey, and shown that 39 species of fossils might be added to the three only which were known to the Survey before he commenced his labours. Some of the specimens, such as the *sigillaria*, which had been discovered in this country, and the majority were similar to species found in Canada, Bohemia, Scandinavia, and other countries where the primordial zone occurs. Mr. Plant, who had arranged and named the fossils, divided the lingula flags into the lower, middle, and upper beds. The latter yielded the largest amount of fossils; and in the lower beds were found many fragments of the *paradoxides Davidis* and *agnostus*. He said it was a singular circumstance that not a fragment of a crustacean of the character enumerated in the Geological Survey had been discovered, though many tons of slate had been blasted and examined. He considered that there was reason to believe that there were great additions to be made to the list of fossils which had been brought before the meeting. In the lowest bed of the lower division were specimens of a sponge, two minute shells, *obolites*, *anapleus*, *agnostus*, and *paradoxides Hickii*. In the next bed of slate, also belonging to the lower division, were a *microdiscus* and more *agnostus*. In the next bed was nothing but fragments of the great *paradoxides*. In the fifth bed of slate were small *agnostus*, *olenus*, *Caraciaci*, which were abundant, a *petraia*, and a *bragosa*. In the middle lingula beds the old *lingula Davesii* was the most predominating fossil; there were also some rare trilobites. In the upper beds were found two new shells, a spine *olenus* and other trilobites; and, in the upper beds of this division, many beautiful *agnostus* and trilobites, which have been recognised in some beds of shale at Great Malvern; these were very abundant. The entire thickness of the section was 10,000 ft., and the length on the surface about four miles.

Mr. READWIN, who was acquainted with the North Wales field, said that Mr. Williamson had corrected many of the errors of the gentlemen in Jermyn-street, and shown them that the geological puzzle which they seemed to consider Wales to be only needed careful examination to be made well known.

The CHAIRMAN said the society ought to be very thankful to Mr. Williamson and Mr. Plant, and he wished that some of the members of the society would make as close an examination of the Silurian beds in North Lancashire. Mr. Williamson was present at the meeting, on his way through Manchester to London, whence he is about to sail to undertake the superintendence of some gold mines at Pernambuco, in Brazil.

On the motion of Mr. KNOWLES, seconded by Mr. AITKEN, who paid a high compliment to the author of the paper, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Williamson, with which the proceedings terminated.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Feb. 21: Mr. Warrington W. Smyth (President) in the chair. William Henry Corfield, B.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, University College Hospital, Gower-street, W.C.; Henry Lee, The Walden, Crofton; Henry Skillington Poole, B.A., Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; Alexander Ramsay, jun., Norland-square, Notting-hill, W.; Charles Pearce Serresold, Taplow-hill and Oxford-square; George Suche, Grosvenor-street, W.; and James Maurice Wilson, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rugby School, were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:—

1. "On the Tertiary Mollusca of Jamaica," by R. J. Lechmere Guppy: communicated by Henry Woodward, F.R.S.
 2. "On Tertiary Echinoderms from the West Indies," by R. J. Lechmere Guppy: communicated by H. M. Jenkins, F.G.S.
 3. "On Tertiary Brachiopoda from Trinidad," by R. J. Lechmere Guppy: communicated by H. M. Jenkins, F.G.S.
 4. "On the affinities of *Platysomus*, and allied genera," by John Young, M.D., F.G.S.
 5. "Note on the Scales of *Rhizodus*, Owen," by John Young, M.D., F.G.S.
- The following donations to the society's museum were exhibited:—Tertiary Echinoderms from Trinidad and Anguilla; presented by R. J. Lechmere Guppy. Specimens of siliceous incrustations from the hot springs of New Zealand; presented by Miss Kinder. Photograph of the hot springs of New Zealand; presented by the Rev. T. Kinder. On Wednesday next the following paper will be read:—"On the Carboniferous State of the North of Devon and South of Ireland," by J. Beete Jukes, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.

COMPOSITION DEEDS.—The Court of Exchequer has decided in the case of Boulnois v. Mann, that a provision in a deed under the 192d section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, "that the debtor shall pay the composition provided for by the deed as soon as the trustee shall certify that the deed has been executed, or in writing as to be, by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors," is unreasonable, and, therefore, bad, as introducing a period for the commencement of the operation of the deed different from that prescribed by the statute.

COMPOSITION DEEDS.—In the case of a trust deed for the benefit of creditors, *ex parte* Roper, it was held by the London Court of Bankruptcy that a covenant in deed of composition entered into by a third party to pay to the creditors the composition mentioned in the deed is not within the spirit of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, and is a fraudulent attempt of the debtor to obtain a release from his creditors. Such a covenant is, therefore, unreasonable, and not binding upon a dissenting creditor.

LIABILITY AS CONTRIBUTORY.—The Lord Chancellor has reversed the decision of the Master of the Rolls, in re the Agriculturist Insurance Company (Stanhope's case). It will be remembered that by an arrangement between certain of the shareholders and the directors of the company, the shares of those shareholders who wished to retire from the company were to be considered as forfeited on payment by them of certain sums of money. Subsequently to this arrangement, the Rev. F. Stanhope, one of the shareholders, who had not come into it, made another arrangement with the directors, by which his shares were transferred to the company on payment by him of a smaller sum than he would have had to pay under the first. The transfer of his shares was duly registered, but no other notice of it was given to the other shareholders. Eleven years afterwards the company was ordered to be wound-up. The Lord Chancellor now held that the transaction was irregular and collusive, and that, notwithstanding the lapse of time, the name of the executrix (Mr. Stanhope being dead) ought to be placed upon the list of contributors. This decision is in accordance with the holding of Lord Westbury in a similar case, arising out of the same winding-up proceedings.

NEW INVENTIONS.

- PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—
- W. HARRISON, of the firms of Harrison and Sons and T. Walker, all of Blackburn.—Improvements in machinery for boring, turning, and shaping articles of metal. Dec. 29.
 - C. G. PERRY, Greenwich, Kent.—Improvements in the treatment and utilisation of certain waste products resulting from the combustion of boghead, Cannel, and other coals and minerals, and for the treatment of china-clay. Feb. 22.
 - S. DRANE, Cockermouth, Cumberland.—Improvements in the manufacture of coke and in apparatus connected therewith. Jan. 27.
 - B. FARMER, Barrow-in-Furness.—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for washing, wringing, and mangling textile and felted fabrics of all descriptions, also applicable to the washing of ores, gold and silver dust, and other metals, hair, tow, and other similar materials. Jan. 29.
 - H. A. BOWEN, Paris, and S. B. Porchester-terrace, Bayswater.—Improvements in the manufacture of wrought-iron tubes, applicable to different purposes. Jan. 31.
 - C. D. ABEL, 20, Southampton-buildings.—Improvements in coke-ovens. Feb. 5.
 - R. GATLEY, Manchester.—Improvements in blowing and blasting engines. Feb. 6.
- LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following:—
- J. WHITWORTH, Manchester.—Improvements in casting iron and steel, and in apparatus employed for that purpose. Nov. 21.
- SPECIFICATIONS published during the week:—
- Blasting heating-stoves for furnaces, &c.; drying and sorting coals, ores, &c., &c.; rolling and shaping metals, &c., &c.; mining coal, &c., &c. L. DE FONTAINEMOREAU.

CUTTING COAL.—An invention has been patented by Messrs. Farrar and Booth, of Barnsley, which consists in the use of a slotting tool, or cutter, worked by steam, compressed air, or other elastic fluid. It is claimed that this to-and-fro motion of the reciprocating tool or cutter produces horizontal or longitudinal tubes or narrow cuttings to any desired extent, and at any desired level, in the face or end of the coal, and thus facilitates its detachment from the roof and floor of the mine.

In Chancery.

CAUTION.—WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—TANGYE v. STOTT.—Before His Honour Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood and a special jury, December 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th, 1865, and before His Honour, on motion for a new trial and motion for decree, February 8th and 12th, 1866.

The special jury having found a verdict for the plaintiffs, and His Honour Vice-Chancellor Wood having made a decree for a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendant James Stott, of Rochdale, from infringing Weston's Patent, and ordering the defendant to deliver to the plaintiffs all articles made according to the invention, and to pay to the plaintiffs the cost of the suit.

All persons are hereby cautioned against manufacturing, purchasing, or selling any differential pulley-block similar to Weston's Patent not manufactured by the plaintiffs. Applications will forthwith be made to the Court of Chancery for INJUNCTIONS against all persons who may be found infringing Weston's Patent after this notice.

The blocks may be obtained from the plaintiffs' wholesale agents, S. and E. RANSONE AND CO., 31, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C.

J. HENRY JOHNSON, 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London (Solicitor for the plaintiffs).

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—THE POWELL DUFFRYN STEAM COAL COMPANY (LIMITED) REQUIRE TENDERS for the following:—

- A PAIR of 18 in. HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES.
- A 30 ft. cylinder BOILER.
- ENGINE HOUSE.
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- NEW STAIRS.

The whole to be erected at their premises, at the West Butte Dock, Cardiff. Plans and specifications can be seen at the company's offices, Powell-place, Butte Docks, Cardiff.

FOR SALE, at WHEAL FAIRMOUTH AND SPERRIES MINES, near TRURO, the following PITWORK, in excellent condition, being nearly equal to new:—

- 36 ft. 18 and 19 in. PUMPS, with bottoms, windboxes, working barrels, door-plates, plunger poles, stuffing box, and glands to match
- 2 pairs 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft. long
- 24 fms. 2½ in. bucket rods, with capstan joints
- 2 pairs fagotted eyes; 3 pairs fagotted cheeks
- 1 pair 19 in. yokes; 1 large shelled shive
- 4 18 in. bucket prongs; 5 pair rubbing blocks; 1 3 ft. 16 in. shaft roll; 3 18 in. shaft rolls; several tons of railroad iron and saddles; several tons staples and glands
- 1 15½ in. pitch pine rod, 52 ft. 6 in. long.

For particulars, apply to the agents on the mine.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—

- One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. Page and Co., Laurence Pountney-place Laurence Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the COAL BUSINESS CARRIED ON for many years by Mr. JOS. DUNSTAN will, on and after the 1st March next, be CONTINUED under the FIRM of J. DUNSTAN AND CO. To the above will be ADDED the BUSINESS of GENERAL MERCHANTS, AUGMENTERS, MINE BROKERS and SHAREDEALERS, MINE PURSERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, ACCOUNTANTS, &c.

J. DUNSTAN and Co. hope, by strict application to all matters of business entrusted to their care, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.—Truro, January 24, 1866.

THE NEW CORNISH LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a FIFTH CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE has been made on the "New Shares A" in this company, such call to be paid to the bankers of this company, the Birmingham Banking Company, at their banking house, in Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, on or before Monday, the 16th day of April, 1866.

By order, J. CHAMBERLAIN BARKLEY, Sec.

Office, 39, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, February 26, 1866.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY. TAKE NOTICE, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at One o'clock P.M., at which meeting the following resolution will be proposed as a special resolution—viz.,

"Resolved that this company be wound-up voluntarily."

By order, C. O. ROGERS, Secretary.

Offices, 6½, Austinfriars, February 20, 1866.

TO ENGINEERS, MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS. JOHN TURNER (of Sheffield), 3, FINKLE STREET, STOCKTON-ON-TEES. MANUFACTURER and REFINER of SUPERIOR CAST-STEEL for MINING DRILLS, PUNCHES, TURNING TOOLS, and TAPS, at reasonable prices. Soliciting a sample order.

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Beyond nine months and up to twelve months..... 7½ per cent. per annum.
Beyond twelve months and up to twenty-four months..... 8 per cent. per annum.
Forms of application can be obtained of the Secretary, to whom all communications must be addressed. By order of the Court, ALFRED LOWE, Sec.
Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill, London, Feb. 22, 1866.

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Refers by permission to C. O. ROGERS, Esq., Secretary of the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company (from whom terms can be obtained), and also to the Editor of the MINING JOURNAL.

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In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST WHEEL ELLEN MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 26th day of February inst., on the petition of Richard Mitchell, of the parish of Gwennap, within the said Stannaries, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the EAST WHEEL ELLEN MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
Dated Truro, 27th February, 1866. (Solicitors for the Petitioner).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH FRANCES MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 26th day of February inst., on the petition of Francis Fryor, of Redruth, within the said Stannaries, a shareholder of the said company, it was ordered that the NORTH FRANCES MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.
S. T. G. DOWNING, Redruth
(Solicitor for the Petitioner).
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
Dated Truro, February 27, 1866. (Agents of the said Solicitor).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST HUEL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 28th day of February inst., on the petition of Samuel Higg, the younger, of Penzance, within the said Stannaries of Cornwall, a creditor and also a shareholder of the said company, it was ordered that the WEST HUEL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by the Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
Dated Truro, 28th February, 1866. (Solicitors for the Petitioner).

In Chancery.

RE CLEVELAND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED), WHITBY, YORKSHIRE. THE NEW IRON FIELDS OF ENGLAND.

MESSESS. FURBER AND PRICE are instructed by Frederick Whinney, Esq., the Official Liquidator, with the approbation of his Lordship the Master of the Rolls, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Angel Inn, Whiteby, Yorkshire, on Wednesday, March 14, 1866, at Two for Three o'clock, precise time, the VALUABLE LEASE OF THE IMPORTANT IRON MINE, comprising an area of 218 acres, lying in and under certain Farms, called Skelderscough and Fowle Green, in the township of Comondale, in the Cleveland district, lying between the Castleton and Kildale Stations of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, to which it adjoins, and is connected by a siding. A well-executed shaft, of 4 yds. diameter, has been sunk to the depth of 121 yds., under the superintendence of Mr. Hockton, the well-known mining engineer, at which the main seam of ironstone is found, of very superior quality, and of the unusual thickness of 12 ft. The works are ready for immediate profitable working. The lease is for 99 years, the royalty only 4½d. per ton, and the purchasers will be entitled to raise 48,000 tons of ironstone free of royalty.
The mine and works may be viewed on application to Mr. WATSON, the resident manager, of whom particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained; or to F. WHINNEY, Esq., official liquidator, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn; Messrs. DEANE, CHUBB, and SAUNDERS, solicitors, 14, South-square, Gray's-inn; at the Angel Inn, Whiteby; and at the auction and estate offices, Warwick-court, Gray's-inn.

IRONWORKS FOR SALE, AT WORKINGTON.

MR. J. R. WALLACE WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of March, 1866, at Mr. Bennett's, Green Dragon Hotel, Workington, at Six o'clock in the evening, all those complete, complete, and well-built IRONWORKS, on the Quay, Workington, together with the whole of the MACHINERY, FIXTURES, TOOLS, and APPARATUS as they now stand, ready to be put at once into operation.

The tenure of the property is practically equivalent to freehold, being only subject to a small annual ground rent.
The MACHINERY comprises a powerful BEAM ENGINE, STEAM HAMMER (Cordill's patent), shingling helve, trams of rolls for puddled bar and merchant iron, with the necessary furnaces for producing from 120 to 150 tons of iron per week.

So far as locality is concerned, the works could not possess greater facilities, being in the immediate vicinity of the works of the Hematite iron ore smelting companies; while coal, rail, and water transport are at the spot.

The premises may be readily adapted to other purposes in which space and steam power are required.

For particulars and orders to inspect, apply to Messrs. ARMSTRONG and MILBURN, solicitors, Workington; to Messrs. DODD and SON, Ironfounders, also of Workington; or to J. R. WALLACE, Auctioneer.—Museum, Feb. 6, 1866.

BANGOR—THE TANYBLWCH SLATE QUARRY, in close proximity to the celebrated Penryn Quarries, and forming one of the four Bangor Slate Quarries.

MESSESS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the directors to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, March 13, at One o'clock precisely, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, THE TANYBLWCH (BANGOR) SLATE QUARRY, situated about five miles from Bangor, in the parish of Llanfihangel, in the county of Carnarvon, in close proximity to the celebrated Penryn Quarries, and yielding slate fully equal in quality, and commanding the same prices in the market.
The quarry may be almost termed a maiden quarry, the workings having been only opened sufficient to prove the quality of the slate and the quantity inexhaustible. Most satisfactory reports have been obtained from the engineers of the Penryn and of the Llanberis Quarries, both agreeing that the quarry is a valuable property, and when more fully opened will yield a large revenue.

There are three distinct veins of slate, viz.—red, blue, and green. The blue has been thoroughly proved, and the whole of the slate has been sold at the same price as the Penryn slate. There is a good road from the quarry to the quay or to the railway, and slates are delivered to either place, at a charge of 3s. 6d. per ton. Coals are delivered to the quarry at 17s. per ton. The workings have been sunk to a depth of upwards of 60 ft., and the slate from the deep is raised by a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, of 30-horse power, with BOILER, and winding gear; the engine also works the pumps for draining the quarry. The extent of the holding is about 30 acres, and is held on lease at a fixed rent of £30 per annum, and 1-14th royalty. There is a farm-house and outbuildings, grazing land, and some cottages. The openings have been judiciously made and well placed for economical working, and there is plenty of room for the debris. Labour is abundant.

To be viewed by application to Mr. WILLIAMS, Upper Bangor, the resident manager. Particulars may be obtained of G. A. CAFE, Esq., 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge; of Messrs. VIZARD and ANSTIE, solicitors, 55, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the Penryn Arms, Bangor; the London Tavern; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

STOCKS MARSH COLLIERY.

MESSESS. ALEXANDER AND DANIEL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the George Hotel, Shepton Mallet, in the County of Somerset, on Tuesday, the 7th of March, 1866, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to the conditions of sale to be then and there produced, unless an acceptable offer shall be made for the same in the meantime, by private contract, and of which due notice will be given, all that VERY VALUABLE and PROMISING COLLIERY and WORKS, called the STOCKS MARSH COLLIERY, situated at Stocks Marsh, in the parish of Ashwick, in the County of Somerset, with the STEAM ENGINE and other MACHINERY, FIXTURES, and PLANT belonging thereto.

The above valuable colliery is held for the residue of a term of forty-one years, commencing from the 19th of August, 1863, subject to the royalty of one-tenth on the amount of sales. The shaft is sunk to the depth of about 100 yards, and branches have been driven, in which five veins of coal have been cut, and it is believed that about ten more seams of coal are above and underneath, with large deposits of excellent ironstone and fire-clay and surface-clay, suitable for the manufacture both of fire and building bricks of first-rate quality. The extent of the mineral lands comprised in the lease is between 16 and 17 acres, and it is believed that further extensive mineral lands can without difficulty be procured and added thereto, the Stocks Marsh Colliery forming the key to a large mineral district, which is second to none in the South of England.

The property is situated within four miles of Shepton Mallet, four miles of Radstock, ten miles of Frome, eight miles of the City of Wells, and within the limits of the City of Bristol, and the intended line of the Bristol and North Somerset Railway will pass within a few yards of the pit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, Broad-street, Bristol; to Messrs. CLARKS, Woodcock, and RYLAND, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; to Mr. MACART, solicitor, Shepton Mallet; Mr. MURLY, solicitor, Langport; or to Mr. TADDEY, solicitor, Shandon Court Chambers, Bristol.

COLLIERY, LIMESTONE QUARRIES, WHARVES, FARM, and HOUSES, situated at BRYNMAWR and LLANELLY, BRECONSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

MR. HENRY VENNOR is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Angel Hotel, Aberystwyth, on Wednesday, April 4, 1866, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock precisely, the undermentioned VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES:—
Lot 1.—All that VALUABLE COLLIERY, known as the HAYOD COLLIERY, situated near Brynmawr and Nant-y-Glo, and eight miles from the town of Aberystwyth, and adjoining the Merthyr, Tredegar, and Aberystwyth Railway, and connected therewith by a short branch and siding.

This property extends under 198 acres of land, and contains the seams of coal known as the Three-Quarter, Yard, and Rydelog, which are of excellent quality, and in the highest repute as smiths' and house coal, all worked by levels, which are well opened and in capital working order, and capable of yielding 150 tons a day. Held under three leases, at fixed rents and royalties, for a term of years which expire on the 25th day of March, 1878.

This colliery has been opened for half a century, and there is a well-established trade connected with it. It is computed by a recent survey to contain about 800,000 tons of coal. The tram plates and plant on the premises to be taken at a valuation, in the usual way.

Lot 2.—All that LIMESTONE QUARRY, with two large and most substantial LIME KILNS recently erected, and an incline and sidings recently placed at a very heavy cost, and situate near the Clydach station of the Merthyr, Tredegar, and Aberystwyth Railway, and connected therewith. This property extends over 15 a. 1 n. 24 p. of land, and contains the valuable beds of white and grey limestone, of excellent quality, in high repute for smelting purposes, and also for agricultural purposes, for which there is a great and increasing demand. Held under a lease from his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, at fixed royalty and a minimum yearly rent of £50, for a term of 21 years, from the 25th of March, 1863.

Lot 3.—All that COAL WHARF, with the three dwelling-houses, stables, outbuildings, gardens, limekilns, and a piece of arable land, containing together about 5 acres, more or less, situate at Llanelly, on the canal bank. Held on lease for the residue of a term of 99 years, from the 31st December, 1798, at the yearly rent of £10 10s.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WALFORD and GANN, solicitors, Aberystwyth.

FALMOUTH SMELTING WORKS, admirably adapted for any other smelting or large manufacturing purposes, and in close proximity to the Falmouth Railway and Docks, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—Apply on the works; or for particulars, to JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq., Moorgate-street Chambers, 49, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

NANTLLE VALE, CARNARVONSHIRE, NORTH WALES.
TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE of a SLATE QUARRY and PLANT, together with FIFTY ONE ACRES OF LAND, a good DWELLING HOUSE and OUTBUILDINGS, situate in the above vale, and within a few yards to the branch line of the Carnarvonshire Railway. The quarry is in proper working order, and produces slates of the best quality, suitable for any market. The produce for last year was within a trifle of 800 tons, and with a little outlay may produce a much larger quantity. There is also a green vein on the property, proved to be fifteen yards wide. Blue slates having advanced in price last January about 25 per cent., and the green about 230 per cent., this is a rare opportunity for capitalists, and well worth their notice.—To treat for the same apply to "H." Bryneldydd, Carnarvon.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the MOELFRA SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY, with its PLANT and MACHINERY, a new MANAGER'S HOUSE, COTTAGES, &c. The property is situate about five miles from PORT MADOC, CARNARVONSHIRE. The Welsh Coast Railway passes within four miles of the quarry, to which a tramway may be made at a small expense, as the proprietors of several quarries will join in the outlay (a preliminary plan and estimate has been made). By means of this tramway markets will be opened for the slate and slab, several ports. The quarry has been proved to contain an almost unlimited quantity of slate and slab, and the works are so far advanced that a profitable return may shortly be looked for. The lease has over 90 years to run, and the royalties are moderate.—For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., accountant, 2, Moorgate-street, Bank, E.C., to whom tenders are to be sent on or before Monday, the 5th March.

ARGYLLOSHIRE.

SLATE QUARRIES TO BE LET.—The EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE SLATE QUARRIES of EASDALE are TO BE LET, for such term of years as may be agreed upon, with entry at Whitunday, 1866. The plant will be given to the tenant at valuation, and taken in the same way at the expiry of his lease. A resident tenant may have an excellent house and farm, with shooting and fishing if desired.
For conditions of let, and all particulars, apply to Messrs. ADAM, KIRK, and ROBERTSON, W.S., 9, South Charlotte-street, Edinburgh; or JAMES BETT, Easdale, Oban, who will receive offers till the 1st of March next.—Edinburgh, February, 1866.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

VALUABLE SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES TO BE LET.—The SUMMERTON SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES have been worked for the last 30 years, and have produced such a superior quality of slate of the blue and grey colours as to establish their reputation for all the various purposes to which slate is applicable. Individuals, or a company, would be treated with on most liberal terms. Summerton is favourably situated, six miles from Fishguard, the same from the Claberton station on the South Wales Railway, and the proposed continuation of the Manchester and Milford line is to pass within an easy distance of the estate.
For all particulars, application to be made to WILLIAM DAVIS, Esq., Haverfordwest; W. H. WILLIAMS and Co., W.M. BRITTON and Sons, or BARNARD THOMAS and Co., all of Bristol.—Adlon Chambers, Bristol, February, 1866.

SLATE QUARRIES, TO BE LET.

SALT DINAS SLATE QUARRY, situate in the parish of LLANAFANFAWR, in the county of BRECON, ten miles from Builth, five from the intended railway station at Maescefn-y-ffordd, on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid-Wales Railway at Newbridge-on-Wye.
The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain to a height of 511 ft., is about half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width. Openings have been made in the vein, and although penetrated only to a few feet from the surface, it produces good slates. The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will bear carriage to any part of the world, and stands the best necessary for enamelling perfectly.
There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all times of the year for machinery.—Apply to J. PHARR, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

COLLIERY IN AYRSHIRE.—TO BE LET, with entry at Whitunday, 1866, the going COLLIERY of ANNANDALE, near KILMARNOCK, belonging to the Duke of Portland. There are five workable seams of coal in the estate, well adapted for local purposes, and a shipping trade, in which a large business has been done for years, at Troon Harbour, the best coal-shipping port in the Firth of Clyde. The colliery is connected with Troon Harbour by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway system, and suitable branches are laid to the pits.

It is proposed that the tenant shall purchase the machinery belonging to the proprietor, and, if desired, the coals under Greenhill Farm, which adjoins Annandale, shall be included in the lease.
Offers for a lease, stating a fixed yearly rent, or an optional royalty on coal and dross, will be received by Mr. TURNER, at Braehead Office, Kilmarnock; Messrs. MAXWELL and LINDSEY, W.S., Edinburgh; and JOHN and G. H. GEDDES, mining engineers, Melville-crescent, Edinburgh, the last of whom will furnish such details as may be required by intending offerors.—Jan. 31, 1866.

Miners' Association.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION.—THE MANAGERS OF THE WHOLE of the MINES in the TAVISTOCK DISTRICT, with the CONCURRENCE of the PROPRIETORS, have come to the following RESOLUTION, which will this day be circulated throughout the neighbourhood:—
NOTICE.

Observing that public meetings are being held in this and in other districts for the purpose of forming a "Miners' Association," and believing that, if carried into effect, the code of rules submitted at these meetings would tend to subvert the authority invested in mine agents, and, at the same time, cause an irreparable injury to mining enterprise, we, the undersigned, deem it necessary in the interest of our employers, as well as the working miner, and for the public good, to determine that as any person joining that association, and subscribing to the annexed code of rules, cannot consistently act in accordance with the rules already established for the regulation of mining, it will be desirable to withhold employment from all persons who shall become members of that society, and we accordingly hereby agree to carry this determination into effect:—

Signed,—
JAMES RICHARDS, Devon Great Consols, and other Mines.
JOSEPH MATTHEWS, for Wheel Friendship Agents and Self.
JAMES PHILLIPS, Bedford United Mines.
WILLIAM G. GARD, East Gunnedale and South Bedford, and Old Gunnedale Mines.
THOMAS RICHARDS, Hington Down Consols.
WILLIAM SKEWIS, Creake, and other Mines.
JOHN LEAN, Walkham and Poldice.
THOMAS GREGORY, Drake Walls, and Furze Hill Wood Mines.
JOSEPH RICHARDS, Hawkmoor, Devon Maria, and New Devon Consols Mines.
GEORGE ROWE, Wheel Edward, Gawton Copper Mines, and Kelly Bray.
THOMAS NEILL, Devon and Cornwall United Mines.
JOHN GOLDSWORTHY, East Wheel Russell, Great Trevallock, and Wheel Rose Mines.
JOHN GIFFORD, Wheel Crebor, and New East Russell Mines.
WILLIAM GEORGE, Prince Arthur Consols.
JAMES DONNELL, West Maria and Fortescue Consols.
JOHN BILLY, Wheel Russell.
JOSEPH MICHELL, Bedford Consols.
WILLIAM GIFFORD, Prince of Wales Mine.

EXTRACTS FROM PROPOSED CODE OF RULES.

"In every mine where there are fifty men working there shall be a committee formed of nine men, to be chosen by a majority, to whom miners shall go when they deem the price offered by the mine agent for doing certain work insufficient, and the committee shall see the place in dispute, and decide whether the price offered is sufficient or not, and if it is the men must bear their own responsibility, but if not the committee shall consult the agents, and ask them to advance, and in case of the agents refusing to do this at the expiration of a fortnight, such committee shall correspond with the general secretary, who shall call a delegate meeting to decide what steps shall be taken."
"If there shall be a suspension of labour in any mine under the authority of the delegate meeting, the members of the association belonging to that mine shall receive 12s. per week, and 1s. per week for each child under 12 years of age."
"If any member be known to take any pitch or bargain belonging to other members he shall be excluded from the association, and forfeit all his claims and rights."

THE STRIKE AMONG THE MINERS IN THE LISKEARD AND TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Observing that public meetings are being held in this and other districts for the purpose of forming a "Miners' Association," which we believe to be a "Strike Association," and believing, if carried into effect, the code of rules submitted at these meetings would tend to subvert the authority invested in mine agents, and, at the same time, cause an irreparable injury to mining enterprise, and, consequently, to the miners themselves, we, the undersigned, deem it necessary in the interest of our employers, as well as the working miner, and for the public good, to determine that any person subscribing to the rules annexed cannot consistently act in accordance with the rules already established for the regulation of mining, and, therefore, it will be desirable, for the benefit of the entire mining interest of Devon and Cornwall, to withhold employment from all such persons, and we accordingly hereby agree to carry this determination into effect:—

Signed,—
PETER CLYMO, South Caradon and Wheel Mary Ann Mines.
JAMES SECORMBE, East Caradon

fuel, and the necessity of an abundant supply being produced; and this supply can readily be got from the coke ovens of the country. There are many other advantages besides the one alluded to. Instance 1. No necessity for a vessel being so deeply laden as heretofore; this is especially valuable to iron-clad war ships.—2. The fact that no such smoke stack as the one in use being required, the smoke issuing from which betrays the position of a steamer long before she is seen.—3. A vessel able to keep the sea for a considerably longer period.—4. Furnaces more under control, &c.

The plan I adopt to burn this oil is very efficient. A small pump attached to the engine raises the oil from the chamber at the bottom of the vessel to a small cistern above the level of the boilers; a pipe communicates with a retort placed near the boilers, and this retort is heated to a full red heat; the oil passes down the pipe into this retort, and in its passage to the other end of the retort gets decomposed into permanent gas. This gas is then conducted by pipes into the furnaces of the boilers, and burned on burners so constructed as to admit of a quantity of atmospheric air being consumed with it; in fact, an application, on a large scale, of Bunsen's burner. A similar apparatus is all that is required to convert this crude coal oil into illuminating gas. The quantity of oil that can be decomposed by one retort is amazing when compared with the present mode of obtaining gas by decomposing coal, and the gas produced by oil is comparatively free from the impurities in ordinary illuminating gas, as the heat used to obtain the oil from the coal is not sufficient to volatilise the impurities in the coal to the extent they are when coal is treated to obtain gas. Gas companies could thus save largely in their expenditure for plant for both decomposing and purifying were they to use coal oil in lieu of coal, and be able to supply a better and a cheaper gas.

I will no longer trespass on you after I have observed that the great number of uses coal oil can be applied to is a guarantee that it is destined to become of the very greatest importance and necessity, which is a full assurance of the ready sale it will always command. J. NICHOLAS.

Mineral Oil and Chemical Works, Aspull, near Wigan, Feb. 22.

THE EBBW VALE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR,—You have recently inserted a paragraph in your valuable Journal, which has been copied by several local papers, to the effect "that changes are about to take place in the management of some of the works belonging to the Ebbw Vale Company (Limited)." I am instructed by the board of directors to state that there is no foundation whatever for this report. T. Lawrence Pountney-hill, March 1. EDWIN GROVE, Sec.

RETURNS OF IRISH MINES.

SIR,—As there appears to be a general feeling of distrust—nay, almost disdain—thrown upon Irish mining, not only by shareholders but by English capitalists generally, I submit, for their consideration, an abstract from the Ticketings as published each quarter in the *Mining Journal*, showing the amount realised by the two Cornish mines which made the greatest sale in a quarter in comparison with the returns of two Irish mines in the same period:—

	Clifford Amal.	South Canadon.	West Seton.	Average.	Knockmahon.	Berehaven.	Average.
June, 1859	12,915	—	13,591	13,253	18,429	10,839	14,634
Sept., 1859	12,608	12,042	—	12,325	12,283	18,924	15,603
Dec., 1859	15,480	—	13,942	14,711	13,938	9,749	11,843
March, 1860	15,886	13,945	—	14,765	25,403	9,214	17,308
June, 1860	11,748	—	13,379	12,063	14,576	18,865	16,720
Sept., 1860	11,498	12,402	—	11,950	14,085	19,959	17,020
Dec., 1860	12,502	12,558	11,368	11,963	17,242	10,470	13,864
March, 1861	12,502	12,104	—	12,303	7,721	9,402	8,561
June, 1861	12,848	12,198	—	12,523	22,760	21,752	22,256
Sept., 1861	13,877	—	12,267	10,071	8,848	14,456	11,632
Dec., 1861	18,931	13,103	—	16,017	20,479	22,065	21,272
March, 1862	17,955	12,609	—	15,282	10,795	12,122	11,958
June, 1862	16,349	11,788	—	14,068	16,836	24,763	20,799
Sept., 1862	17,214	15,027	—	15,120	8,240	22,341	15,290
Dec., 1862	15,968	12,597	—	14,282	10,708	12,155	11,446
March, 1863	16,203	12,103	—	14,153	9,677	4,479	9,078
June, 1863	17,631	12,391	—	15,011	15,891	27,658	21,774
Sept., 1863	19,408	13,344	—	16,376	13,287	24,988	19,138
Dec., 1863	20,033	14,230	—	17,131	10,524	11,192	10,858
March, 1864	21,265	13,682	—	17,473	12,483	6,040	9,261
June, 1864	14,224	14,140	—	14,182	26,464	29,266	27,865
Sept., 1864	18,650	14,451	—	16,550	8,468	14,546	11,605
Dec., 1864	20,964	12,597	—	17,881	1,994	18,423	8,506
March, 1865	19,964	13,785	—	16,860	2,786	8,839	2,830
June, 1865	19,203	12,743	—	16,123	15,571	14,227	14,899
Sept., 1865	19,419	13,924	—	16,686	2,711	20,386	11,523
Dec., 1865	14,062	13,631	—	13,846	—	6,502	3,251
Total	420,847	301,556	51,280	391,468	341,896	414,596	378,708

* This ore was produced from the Phoenix Mines.

It will be seen that whilst the average of the most productive Cornish mines in the seven years was 391,468, worth of ore each, the average of the two most productive Irish mines was 378,708, the difference being only 12,760, in favour of the Cornish in the seven years—which, considering the lengthened period during which the Cornish mines have been in course of development, compared with the time the Irish mines have been at work, and considering the fact that recently some of the Irish ore has been sold elsewhere than at Swansea (and does not, therefore, come into the calculation), I consider the result highly favourable to Ireland.

As a mine agent, and having resided in Ireland several years, I would advise and recommend English capitalists to send reliable agents to survey the south-west part of the county of Cork; and it will be found that, although many mines have been partially opened, with the single exception of Berehaven, not one of them has had a fair and proper development. Unfortunately for Ireland, the mines have been taken up by persons of little or no capital, and chiefly, it is too much to be feared, for the purpose of jobbing upon the free shares, instead of working the mines in a legitimate manner.—London, Feb. 26. N.

PROSPECTS IN THE CHIVERTON DISTRICT.

SIR,—My last visit to the mines of this district fully confirms the opinion which I have long since entertained, the improved prospects fully warranting me in stating that it will ultimately become the most extensive lead district of the county. Chiverton Moor, I am pleased to see, is turning out what I have from the first anticipated, the lode in the 40 being worth about 20l. per fathom, and gradually improving as the end advances; this lode has now gone over a nice bunch of lead, the shaft is in course of sinking for another level, and, as soon as it is reached, I believe a much richer one will be opened up. The lead in this district becomes more silvery in depth; consequently, more valuable. The improvement here has been followed by a good rise in the price of shares.

North Chiverton, to which my letters have often had reference, is considerably improved, the best proof of which is the gradual increased returns of mineral. Having long since written and spoken of this mine to my clients as a really legitimate undertaking, I am pleased, for their information, to give a few of the leading features of the concern; and having on several occasions given a description of the geological formation of all lead-bearing strata, to which this contrasts very favourably, it will suffice now to say that I see no difference between the composition of the ground about the lode of this mine and the strata embedding the rich bunches of West Chiverton. My expectations relative to the new lode, to which I have frequently referred before, are fast being realised; it proves on being cut through to be full 3 ft. wide, producing at present 5 cwts. of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. Levels are now being extended east and west on its course, and valuable ground is being laid open, which will be shortly returned at a good profit. The cross-cut is still extending towards other lodes, which are within a very short distance of this, and I should not be surprised at any day to hear of a further valuable discovery; indeed, there are more than ordinary chances of it. An important feature, and probably not generally known, is that in junction of this lode with the one seen near the shaft will be met with in the next level, such intersections throughout the mines of the county proving of the greatest importance, and from which I anticipate great results. This will, however, be proved in the course of a few months. At the eastern sump-shaft, on examining the 50, the lode presents the usual indications of a rich deposit in depth, being composed of splendid gossan and a strong capel, with small bunches of lead and blende intermixed, such as I have never known to fall, as a proof of which the 60 is being driven on the course of the lode east and west under this gossan, turning out 3 tons of blende and lead per fathom, and showing, in the bottom of the level, unmistakable evidences of its leading to a larger and richer deposit of mineral at no very increased depth. Here again is another proof of the superficial bunches accompanied with gossan of the right description, proving it to be the top of a vast amount of mineral wealth, which only requires time to thoroughly develop its resources; and I again reiterate that experience emboldens me to assert that there is not one-half the mystery connected with mining as would appear to deter private capitalists from its study. It can, therefore, be easily understood that there are several points of the greatest importance to come off in this mine within a comparatively short time; and, although yet in its infancy, it has been returning about 600l. worth of mineral quarterly, but must considerably increase in the ensuing few months, irrespective of the discoveries likely to be made. This is an extraordinary mining anomaly to which I have often referred, the shares of which are to be purchased for about one-half of some mine which have never sold an ounce of ore, nor yet appear likely to; and I cannot help saying that the public lose their money in many instances with their eyes open to the fact, the fault of which is, unfortunately, too often undeservedly laid on MINING, and has, indeed, proved a great drawback to the welfare of real and legitimate enterprises, which I contend, if carried out in its integrity, is as profitable and safe an investment as any to be found. CHARLES BAWDEN.

SOUTH FRANCES, AND WEST BASSET.

SIR,—I much regret that your columns should have been made the medium for circulating such erroneous statements as those contained in the letter of "A South Frances Adventurer," which appeared in last week's Journal. I have only to refer you to Mr.

Bushell's letter in the Journal of March 26, 1859, and the report of the West Basset meeting in that of May 28, 1864, for a complete refutation of the reckless assertions of your correspondent.—Feb. 28. A WEST BASSET ADVENTURER.

STRIKE AMONG THE METALLIFEROUS MINERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A "STRIKE" amongst the metalliferous miners of Cornwall and Devon is an occurrence to which we are so entirely unaccustomed, that it is all but difficult to trace its origin or to devise an effectual remedy. That the men are altogether unjustified in striking is obvious, because the very system of payment adopted in mines places it as much in the hands of the miner as of the mine agents to determine the wages to be paid. To render the method of "setting a bargain" in a mine, which, in other words, is engaging a working miner, generally understood, it may be compared to an auction, at which the auctioneer (the mine agent) is the bidder; the object being to sell at the lowest instead of the highest price. A certain piece of work is to be done, and the mine agent having examined the place, forms an opinion as to the amount which should be paid for doing it. Upon the "setting-day" it is offered to the assembled miners, for (say) 3l. per fathom, which being lower than the miners consider should be paid, it is not taken, and the agent has, consequently, to advance to, perhaps, 3l. 5s. or 3l. 10s. per fathom to get the work done, and as these bargains or contracts are for one month only, it must be apparent that the rate can be varied each month, according to the supply of, and demand for, labour. Now, at present the labour market is by no means overstocked, and the miners are really in a better position for dictating terms than the mine agents, so that we must look further than this to understand the question.

In the whole of the trades which have heretofore been disturbed by strikes the workmen have had at least one fair cause of complaint—that the incompetent workman was paid as much per day, or per ton, as the most competent, so that a man turning out a ton of iron, for example, from 5l. worth of raw material received no more than he who used 7l. worth to produce the same result. With the working miner the case has been entirely different; he has always entered upon his monthly contract with the same amount of freedom and independence (though, of course, on a much smaller scale) as the contractor for a large railway or public works enters upon his. What necessity, then, there can be for "strikes" under such a system it is difficult to conceive. If we were to ask fifty railway contractors to submit to a committee of nine of their number deciding whether they had undertaken to construct a railway for a lower sum than would prove profitable, we should be regarded as little better than insane, because, as educated men of business, the contractors would know full well that the sole object of the committee would be to benefit its own members; but the promoters of the Miners' Strike Association, knowing that they will find amongst the miners a sufficient number of ignorant men to believe in their promises, although those promises are not likely to be fulfilled, grow fat by the carrying out of their imposture. The delegates' wages, moreover, are made up solely from the contributions of the working miners, and if these working miners would but observe the class of men who volunteer to improve their position, and ascertain their probable income as delegates, compared with their average wages as miners, it will at once become apparent that their sole object is to delude the working miner, to secure themselves an ample amount each month without working for it.

But if the working miners have no reason to strike, it by no means follows that they have no grounds for complaint, nor can it be doubted that a "Miners' Mutual Benefit Association" properly constituted, and under the supervision of gentlemen connected with Cornwall and Devon, and in whom the miners have confidence, would be one of the greatest boons which the miners could be offered. The "Doctor and Club" system requires a thorough revision, and until this is effected the working miners have good reason to complain: if the adventurers in mines will not do their part to remedy the crying evil they must not be surprised if such objectionable associations as that now causing such excitement are permanently established. The contributions to the "Doctor and Club" would, if properly applied, be ample to provide for all the medical and mutual benefits wanted by the miner, but whilst it is dealt with as it now is, and regarded by the adventurers as their property, with a deduction from the hard-earned wages of the miner, it is practically wasted. It cannot be questioned that, unless the alliance and subsequent deduction of the "Doctor and Club" money is a mere mockery, the men should have greater advantage from their contribution than they do at present. If the amount paid to the miners monthly be sufficient without the "Doctor and Club" money, let them be paid that amount only; but if it be a fair and real contribution, it should be made more apparent that the miners alone are benefited by it.

EXEMPTION OF COAL MINES AND QUARRIES FROM TAXATION.

An argument has been put forward on behalf of certain mineral lessees in the Glasgow district, which applies equally to all parts of the kingdom. It is remarked that the principle upon which the compilation of the valuation roll has for centuries proceeded is that the assessable rent or yearly value which lands or heritages yield from year to year is what remains after deducting the probable annual average cost of repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain such lands and heritages in their actual state, and all public charges payable in respect of the same. It is urged that while the interests severally of the landlord and tenant were made the subjects of careful enquiry by the Select Committee, the lessee of a mine, quarry, or clay field is neither a tenant nor occupant so as to bring him under the same category with either of the latter, but through the lordship of his capital he is a proprietor, and the coal he may raise, or the stone he may quarry, or the clay he may transform into bricks, is the stock in trade of the purchaser; his capital and his enterprise have rendered saleable commodities. The coal miner, quarryer, and brickmaker doubtless group with the manufacturing class, and the superior of a quarry, of a mine, or of a clay field is a seller of the raw material as certainly and in the same essential sense as the seller of timber, wool, or cotton. For this reason it seems just as reasonable to assess a manufacturer of cotton or woollen goods upon the cash he may pay to the cotton or wool broker or importer in Liverpool or Glasgow for the material he needs, as the lessee of minerals for the substance he buys of the superior. It is very justly observed that if the lessees of whinstone, who pay a lordship of 162l. for the quarries they work, were annually commissioning a cotton broker to an equal amount for raw material of that kind, the cases would be parallel; and to assess them on the latter assumption to the extent of 148l. 11s. 10d. annually on that account would be ludicrously absurd, as everyone would admit, but not one particle more so than to make the same claim upon the whinstone quarry. What, let us ask, is the present commercial value of unexcavated coal, unquarried whinstone, or unworked clay? Just the same value as timber in the forest, or wool in the bag, or cotton in the seed—their value is worth nothing. The whole value of each is prospective, and depends upon the capital that is employed and the skill that is expended in converting them into utilities. We are surprised that the remonstrating lessees of quarries, coal pits, and clay fields have not seen their case in this light with sufficient vividness, so as to give to their arguments force by their own admissions which their case so plainly admits of. The lessees should hold by this strict analogy of their case here insisted on, and which they themselves indistinctly point out. They should not huddle for mitigated assessments, but, upon a principle otherwise applied to lessees, seek their total extinction as applicants to the local authorities. They should insist that "the value of the property of a householder, lands and heritages, and the tenant pays him a rent which is the interest on the proprietor's outlay; the amount which the tenant pays represents his ability to pay. But with mineral subjects it is different. The proprietor owns the whinstone, but the lessee creates the value by working it, and pays for the purchase of real marketable stock. Yet he is assessed on the value he has given for his stock in trade, while all who pursue other trades are assessed on the value of premises they occupy."

THE WORKS OF JOHN ABOT AND CO. (LIMITED)—OPENING OF NEW ROLLING-MILLS AND PUDDLING-FURNACES.

The leading characteristic of trade on Tyneside for some time past has been expansion. New undertakings are springing up on every side, and old concerns are daily augmenting the productive capabilities of their existing works. The cheering signs of commercial prosperity are apparent on all sides; but the most striking exemplification, perhaps, of the unity of pursuits for the realisation of a grand whole that we possess on the Tyne is to be found in the immense works of Palmer's Iron and Shipbuilding Company (Limited) at Jarrow. The operations of this company embrace the working of ironstone in the Cleveland mines, its manufacture into iron, and the final application of it to shipbuilding, and the construction of machinery and the various fittings required in maritime architecture. Other firms, however, can boast of this concentration of productive effort, though, perhaps, on a more limited scale than that of the undertaking just noticed. One of these firms is that of J. Abbot and Co. (Limited); with a view of producing chain of the highest possible quality, they have erected puddling-furnaces and rolling-mills on an extensive scale, in order to ensure a uniform quality in the iron used. This is the primary object of the new plant, although other descriptions of iron will be manufactured. The new puddling-furnaces and rolling-mills occupy an area of 340 ft. by 200 ft. They are covered in by a roof supported upon metal pillars. On the north side of the works are two chimneys, 123 ft. high. The puddling-furnaces, 31 in number, are placed at the east end of the shed. Next them is a bell-furnace. At one side is an engine driving three pairs of rolls. The fly-wheel of this engine weighs about 36 tons. The diameter of the engine-cylinder is 26 in., and the stroke 4 ft. 6 in. What is called the "roughing process" is done at this end of the plant. In the centre of the works are two 3-ton steam-hammers of the most approved construction. The merchant and guide mills—collectively known as the "finishing mill"—are placed at the west end. Attached to these mills are five heating furnaces. The merchant mill-engine has a 28-in. cylinder and a 4-ft. stroke, working two pairs of rolls; that of the guide mill is 30 in. diameter, the stroke 3 ft. 6 in., working four pairs of rolls. The merchant mill is what is called a hot-finish, the guide mill is a cold-finish. There is a large cutting-down mill in the place, and also a lathe. There are 10 circular boilers in the place, steam power being generated by the waste heat from the furnaces. In the erection of the furnaces and machinery every improvement sanctioned by experience has been taken advantage of; and we understand that the result of this application will be to produce iron of the best quality. It is expected this extensive addition to these already large works will employ about 300 hands, and it is estimated that the forge will turn out about 400 tons of iron per week, and the mills from 250 to 300 tons. The engines were made under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Gossion, engineer to the establishment. The plans for the furnaces and mills and the general arrangement of the premises were supplied by Mr. A. Hyde, manager of the new undertaking. Mr. G. Stone is the millwright, and Mr. R. Cartwright general mason to the works.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*.

WELSH OILS.—The demand for nearly all products during the past month has been considerably below the average. At the former part of the month refined lubricating oil commanded a good figure, but at close of the month the demand and price lessened. There has also been a fair sum paid, and enquiry for, once-run oil. Crude heavy oils and grease dull, at a slight decline. The quantity of oil produced last month was over 100 per cent. more than the corresponding month last year. The Coal Tallow Colliery Company supply the majority of the Cannel consumed; at present they can scarcely satisfy their numerous customers. During the past few days the district has been visited by several moneyed gentlemen, with a view of speculating in either the oil or Cannel business, but we believe as yet without success, in consequence of the supply of Cannel being all taken up; but one or two new Cannel fields are spoken of.—*STRAUGH BROTHERS AND CO.*

A SUCCESSFUL INVENTOR.—As an instance of the recognition of an inventor's merits, reference may be made to the successes of the late Dr. E. Noit, the respected president of Union College, Schenectady. He died within the past few weeks, at the advanced age of 93. He occupied the presidential chair for 62 years, and lived to see the college rise from an unimportant school with but 40 students to one of the most flourishing seats of learning in the United States. The learned doctor was a very fertile and successful inventor, and obtained more than thirty patents, most of them for

applications of heat to steam-engines and other purposes. His famous stove was designed to effect complete combustion of the fuel, and to secure the distribution of nearly all the heat generated into the atmosphere of the room, by obstructing the escape of the products of combustion, and by a large area of radiating surface. His management of his patents, and the shrewd conduct of his business generally, proved so profitable that he was enabled to establish one of the largest steam-engine manufacturing in America—the Novelty Ironworks, in New York. He was a self-educated man, and the fact that he has been able to endow his college with the munificent sum of 80,000l. may be traced entirely to his own energy and perseverance.

Meetings of Public Companies.

HENDRE DDU SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday.

Sir WILLIAM MILMAN, Bart., in the chair.

Mr. JOHN SPAIN (the acting secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the reports of the directors and manager were submitted:—

The directors express regret that they are still unable to declare a dividend. The cause lies, not in the absence of slate, nor in any fault in the system of working, but in the enormous amount of dead work required to render the resources of the quarry available: 1150 tons of debris are now being removed every week, and will continue for some time to come. Still the directors look forward to a prosperous future, and at no distant date. The existence of slate of excellent quality, and practically unlimited quantity, has been proved, and only waits the removal of the top stuff to be rendered available. The entire outlay necessary for permanent works has been incurred, and the company are in possession of an excellent house, convenient barracks and workshops, an incline with the necessary machinery, and a capital steam-engine, with the necessary apparatus for working the blocks. Further outlay of capital will, therefore, be exclusively applied to the development of the quarry, and a largely increased make may speedily be expected. Messrs. Arnold have accepted the agency in London. A large quantity is now ready for sale, and, when disposed of, a dividend will be available from the profit, which at present prices considerably exceeds 1l. a ton. The cost of putting slate on board will be much diminished when the new railway from Carnarvon to Pwll-heli is completed. Mr. Williams, the company's present manager, is a gentleman of great practical experience, having been connected with the Festiniog Quarries for more than twenty years.

Mr. G. W. WILLIAMS (the resident manager) reports:—Since the visit of Mr. Rooper to the quarries, in January, he has put on an additional gang of miners to open a new slate bargain on floor No. 8, from which he hopes to be able to commence slate making in March, and which will gradually increase as the bargain gets wider. He has shipped this year two cargoes of slate, and is carting a considerable quantity to the wharf at Port Madoc, for further shipment. By arrangements made with the Goredale Company, he can do this on favourable terms; but when the railway is open to Carnarvon a considerable saving of expense will be effected. A considerable amount of top stuff has still to be removed from the quarry, and quantity of slate now proved to exist there can be no doubt that the undertaking will ultimately prove highly remunerative. Sixty-five men are now employed in the quarry. The machinery and plant are all in good working order.

The accounts for the twelve months ending Dec. 31 last showed, on the receipt side—Cais received, 31,371. 10s.; slates sold, 1,611. 7s. 2d.; received for barrack accommodation, &c., 191. 4s.; banker's advance in anticipation of call, 12,000. On the expenditure side—Quarry expenditure, 40,181. 13s. 2d.; incline plant, &c., 847l. 3s.; London expenses, including secretary, travelling expenses, &c., 393l. 3s.

The CHAIRMAN said that their manager (Mr. Williams) was there, and would be glad to answer any questions which the shareholders might wish to put to him.—Mr. WILLIAMS, in reply to questions from shareholders, said that the slate at the quarry was not inexhaustible, but that there was an ample quantity to last for many ages. The quality of the slate now reached was excellent, and the present price realised was about 2l. 10s. per ton. The result of the opening of the railway referred to in the report, which will take place in eight or nine months, would be a saving of about 1d. per ton per mile, or 10d. per ton for the entire distance. The CHAIRMAN understood that since the accounts were made up several cargoes had been sent off upon favourable terms.—Mr. WILLIAMS said that they had shipped three cargoes since the end of the year—one to Cardiff, one to Messrs. Arnold, of Woolwich, and one to Liverpool. The cargoes were about 200 tons, and they had 500 or 600 tons in stock at the wharf.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether the situation of the quarry was good, and how they were situated for working?—Mr. WILLIAMS said that the situation of the quarry was fully equal to the Festiniog, and when the railway was opened they would be in a better position, inasmuch as they would be a shorter distance from Port Madoc. They had an abundance of room for tipping waste.—A SHAREHOLDER enquired why they were told that as soon as they reached the slate there would be a continuous supply of slate, which could be taken away at a profit, though it was now proved that there was nothing to justify such a statement?—The CHAIRMAN explained that the erroneous estimate was made through relying upon the statements of a quasi engineer (Sir E. Poore) who had given them his candid opinion, although one that had not been realised. There could be no doubt that Sir E. Poore had worked with great energy for the company, but unfortunately he lacked the experience of a practical quarryman, and it had turned out that a longer time was required than he had estimated.—A SHAREHOLDER supposed that the whole of the money which had been expended in tunnelling under Sir E. Poore's management was positively wasted.—Mr. WILLIAMS said that this was by no means the case. The tunnelling had been of great use in proving the slate, and would also be of use for future operations.—A SHAREHOLDER understood that it would be five years before they were in full work.—Mr. WILLIAMS said that it would, but that they would be selling large quantities of slate long before that time.

Mr. G. W. NEWTON, in reply to a question as to the term of the lease, stated that they had a lease for 21 years, which he believed was quite as long as a term as the Festiniog Quarry lease.—Mr. WILLIAMS said that the Festiniog Quarry was held on a 40 years' lease.—A SHAREHOLDER presumed that their lease would be renewed after the expiration of the 42 years.—Mr. NEWTON had no doubt of it, though, perhaps, they might not obtain quite such favourable terms.

The reports and accounts were then unanimously adopted; Viscount Gort and Sir Wm. Milman, the directors retiring by rotation, were re-elected; the auditor was re-elected; and 156l. was voted to the directors for their attendances during 1865. The usual complimentary votes terminated the proceedings.

THE GLAN-Y-PWLL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 15, Finsbury-place, on Tuesday.—Mr. GEORGE B. CARR in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read by the SECRETARY. The directors' report and financial statement of accounts for the past year were accepted as read, they having been circulated amongst the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN prefaced the proceedings by observing that he felt a good deal of satisfaction at meeting the shareholders on this occasion, inasmuch as they had overcome the difficulties that beset them on a former occasion, and he hoped he might say the quarry was in good working order, with every promise of successful results.—This is the report from all the practical men whose opinions we have obtained. Our engineer is here to-day, and will be happy to answer any questions; and the reports of our agents are before you. With these remarks, I will simply say that I shall be happy to know any of the opinions of the proprietors. I will, therefore, move that the reports and accounts be received and adopted.

A PROPRIETOR put the question as to whether the directors were satisfied that the vein was worked in the right direction? He had some doubts of it himself, from what he had seen and the enquiries he had made. He admitted he was not a practical man himself, but an amateur. He moved an amendment that a committee be formed to enquire into this point.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the hon. proprietor was completely in error as to his ideas of working the vein. They had had the best practical judgment to guide them, and the results were so satisfactory as to leave no doubt of the propriety of pushing on the works upon the present plan. This was explained by plans upon the table. He further explained that the quarry was so far opened as to have one chamber in fine working condition, producing slates of the finest quality and large sizes. A second chamber would be opened before any great length of time, and in three months the incline would be completed, which would enable them to get slates to market. As a whole, he looked upon the state of affairs as exceedingly encouraging. He knew they had a fine vein to work upon, and, notwithstanding the quarrying is slow in its operations, he had no doubt but success was certain; and with the slate they would be making, and the capital they have in hand, he had every confidence it would bring them into profits.

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped the explanation given by the engineer was satisfactory; and as the amendment had not been seconded he would put the resolution to the meeting, which was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Wm. Ogilvie and Joseph Jacklin were re-elected as directors of the company. The auditor was also re-elected for the ensuing year.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and directors for their attention to the business of the company.

THE CWT-Y-BUGAL SLATE COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was convened for Wednesday, but it was unavoidably postponed, in consequence of the non-attendance of a sufficient number to commence the proceedings.

The report to be presented shows that—Since the last report the quarry has been visited by Messrs. Braby, Neighbour, and Lecky, in August, and by Mr. Lecky in December; Mr. Haywood, the managing director, continuing to visit it frequently, and giving it his constant attention; and under his and Mr. Spooner's directions and advice the works are carried forward by the foreman in a very vigorous and satisfactory manner. The pay of the latter has been advanced to 110l. per annum, giving him the use of the house at Bethesda at a nominal rent. Level No. 1, back vein, has been driven as far as is necessary for the opening of a large quarry—it is now 219 yards long; a shaft, 18 yards deep, has been sunk at the end; the post removed from the surface, and the cutting of the "bone" at right angles to the level, has been commenced. This level has been driven the entire distance through slate rock of almost uniform quality, and, considering the small depth—only 18 yards—shows large and sound joints, peculiarly well suited for slabs, for which there is a large and increasing market; and by the time that the necessary machinery can be erected will produce sufficient blocks to keep the machinery well at work. Level No. 1, front vein, was reported finished in last report. Level No. 3, front vein, is now 170 yards long; the last 28 yards

made the coal extracted will be run into the holds of ships. A village is to be formed near the mine, and the erection of an hospital and a church is also contemplated. It is proposed to bring 200 English men and their families to the place; by this means it is calculated that 500 tons of coal will be raised daily, and at this rate of extraction the mine would, it is stated, remain workable for 100 years. It is estimated that the formation of the village and of the railway and jetty at Eleftherokori, as well as the installation, the bringing workmen to the spot, &c., will involve a total outlay of 200,000. An Egyptian steamer has taken 50 tons of coal from the mine, and in a voyage between Salonica and Constantinople this coal was found to be of superior quality; its specific gravity is less, and it takes more room ton for ton than English coal. The attention of the great French steam shipping company, the Messageries Impériales, has been directed to this mine.

At Havre, Chilean has been more and more feeble; disposable has been dealt in at 90¢ per ton; 20 tons deliverable in March have realised 91¢, and 20 tons deliverable in the second fortnight of April have made 92¢ per ton. On the other hand, United States copper has obtained very high prices, the sale being mentioned of a small lot, Minnesota mark, at 124¢ per ton. The Rotterdam market has been quiet; Drontheim has made 65¢, and English and United States 65¢. The Hamburg market has received very few orders, and affairs in consequence display little animation; prices have remained without variation. The tone of the Cologne and Berlin markets has been satisfactory, notwithstanding the rather restricted amount of business done. On the Dutch markets the announcement of an approaching sale by the Society of Commerce has greatly restricted business, both buyers and sellers remaining in an attitude of expectation. At Rotterdam some lots of Banca have been dealt in at 53½¢, to 54¢; Billiton remains at 53¢, to 53½¢. At Cologne the article has displayed a slight downward tendency. Berlin has remained without any very great change, but transactions have displayed little activity. The Stettin market has remained without animation. At Paris affairs have been quiet; prices show no change. At Hamburg affairs have continued inactive, but principally in consequence of the little stock; prices are, however, tolerably well sustained. At Cologne the demand for export leaves something to be desired, and as a consequence of this fact prices have slightly given way; at Berlin a contrary state of affairs prevails, some rather numerous purchases having been concluded, as well for export as for interior consumption. At Stettin there have been few variations. The Paris market remains quiet; prices have experienced no variations. At the end of the week ending Feb. 17 the article closed rather feebly at Hamburg, but prices have since regained what they had lost, and even show a slight advance. At Cologne the demand has been very active. The Berlin market has displayed favourable tendencies. At Breslau the article has been very much sought after, and has risen somewhat. The same may be said of the Stettin market. At Paris prices have been sustained, but transactions have not been very active.

The advance in the price of pig and iron in Belgium and England must naturally result in France; we may, then, expect to see affairs become more active, while quotations will improve. At St. Dizier charcoal-made pig is quoted at 47.9s; mixed pig, 32.14s. to 47. per ton, according to the proportions of the mixture; rolled iron from charcoal-made pig, 91. to 91.4s; ditto from mixed pig, 81.16s; ditto from coke-made pig, 81. to 81.8s; hammered iron, 101.12s. to 101.16s; machine iron from charcoal-made pig, 91.8s. to 91.12s; ditto from mixed pig, 91.4s. to 91.8s; ditto from coke-made pig, 81.16s. per ton. Warrants are little sought after. As regards coal, it may be noted that the collieries of the Nord and the Pas-de-Calais have just advanced their rates. The Alsace Forges and Foundries Company, the Hobart and Bonaparte Colliery Company, and the Tonnerre, La Voûte, and Besançon Forges and Foundries Company have concluded an agreement with the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company, which assures them the advantage of an immediate reduction on the rates on the Besançon and Alsace section, in consideration of a participation in the charges resulting to the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean from the cessation of that line. The shareholders in the concern known as the Chantiers et Ateliers de l'Océan have just held their annual meeting, under the presidency of M. de Gémilly. The company's affairs were stated to be in a most excellent position; they admit of a dividend of 185¢ for 1865, of which 100¢ will be payable in 1866, the other half having been already distributed. The council of administration was authorised to contract a loan of 140,000¢, the concern requiring further capital in connection with its largely increasing business.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has not been very active this week, although the usual fortnightly account, which took place on Wednesday, may have created a little more business for the settlement; but the chief transactions appear to have been in Chonates, Frontino, and Bolivia, and a few other foreign speculations. The market generally continues heavy, and the price of the copper standard is not likely to improve. The "rumoured" strike among the miners in the eastern district of Cornwall, and around Tavistock, will, no doubt, contribute further gloom; but it is to be hoped so disastrous a proceeding, both as regards the men and the mines, will result in an easy and satisfactory arrangement. The alarm appears to be far greater than the remedy, which is evidently simple.

WHEAL STON and WEST STON have changed hands during the week, but prices have fluctuated. CLIFFORDS have been in fair demand, and numerous transactions reported. WHEAL BARNES have been enquired for, but prices vary. TINCROFTS have been dealt in at fair market quotations. EAST BARNES have changed hands at slightly improved rates. BULLERS have been less active. EAST CARN BREA has been enquired for at buyers' prices. CARN CAMROHNS are sought for at minimum figures. SOUTH CONDERVOHS have been done at lower rates. WEST CHIVERTONS have been less active, but apparently firm at present quotations. CHIVERTON MOORS have been fairly dealt in, and left off firm. GREAT LAXEYS continue in request, and several bargains effected. GREAT NORTH LAXEYS have so been in demand, but rather weaker.

NORTH TREKREHNS have been rather largely dealt in, but prices have varied. SOUTH TREKREHNS have been in good demand at advanced rates, but left off slightly weaker. GREAT HUNT and HALLENBEAGLES are quiet at present quotations. WHEAL ROSE shares were enquired for at buyers' prices. GREAT WHEAL VORS continue good at improved prices, and likely to further improve. EAST WHEAL LOVELLS have changed hands at better figures, and are apparently firmer. ROSEWARNE CONSOLS have been dealt in, and still find buyers at lower rates. ROSEWARNE UNITED are improving, and in demand at buyers' figures. PROVIDENCE MINE shares are good, but not plentiful. EAST CARADONS have been in better request, and from improved prospects at the mine are likely to advance. MARKS VALLEYS are firm, and in fair demand at minimum quotations. WEST CARADONS have been enquired for, and some shares changed hands at nominal quotations. HINGSTON DOWN and DRAKE WALLS are quiet. PRINCE OF WALES shares have been sought for at lower rates. CREBORS and EAST RUSSELLS have been more than ordinarily heavy. EAST BERTHAS have been done at minimum quotations.

EAST CARADON.—The new south lode intersected in the 70, as noticed last week, continues to look very well, and yielding a small quantity of copper ore. The 70 fathoms level ends, east and west, on the south lode, have further improved, and are now worth 34. per fathom, together with the 170 east of engine-shaft, which are without any alteration—looking very promising, especially the 90 east, or caunter.

DEVON WHEAL LOVES.—The bolsterous weather has retarded the surface operations, yet the containing continues, by which several promising lodes have been laid open. The pitwork will now be shortly on the ground, when no time will be lost to put the wheel to work and drain the mine, and every exertion used to make up for the length of time waiting the delivery of pumps, &c., arising from the intervention of unexpected events.

DEVON-AN-DREA is represented to have very much improved in several important places, and looking generally far better than for some months past. Important results are fully anticipated on the intersection of Skimmer's lode by the 90 and 130 fm. level cross-cut, which is daily expected, from the change of ground and the quantities of water percolating through the ends.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—This mine has been recently inspected by Capt. Pope, who has given a very satisfactory report, and strongly recommends the sinking of the engine-shaft, believing that the lode seen in the 20 will make rich at a deeper level, and concludes by observing that he has inspected nearly all the mines in Cornwall, but looking at Clowance Wood, with the several lodes laid open in the adit level, with the favourable stratum so highly mineralised, he considers it to be one of the best pieces of unexplored mining property in Cornwall.

CHIVERTON MOOR continues to improve; the lode in the 40 west is worth 1½ ton of silver-lead per fathom for the portion carried. This lode is considered to be the rich Vaip lode of West Chiverton. A fine course of lead for 15 fathoms in length has been driven through, and there is little doubt on the 50 being cut that a permanent paying mine will be the result. The shaft is expected to be down to the 50 fm. level in about eight weeks.

ROSEWALL HILL and RANSOM UNITED.—The prospects here are favourable, and encouraging, although they are not so good as represented a few months since. The 110, east of Ransom's, is improving. The 100 is worth from 15¢ to 20¢ per fm. The 90 is at present disordered, but has proved rich up to that point, and may prove so again on passing through the channel of ground causing the failure. There is a winze sinking below the level, worth 20¢ per fathom, and a stone above and below the same level, valued at 27¢ per fathom together. The 85 fm. level east is worth 20¢ per fm. There is a good lode in the 170 east of engine-shaft, worth 20¢ per fm., and preparations are making to resume sinking at once. There are two points in the 170, worth together 18¢ per fm.

SOUTH LOVELL.—The 12 west is reported to have improved, yielding rich stones of tin, and from the character of the lode there is strong grounds for anticipating an important discovery here. There have been numerous lodes laid open, all of which are more or less productive of tin, and notwithstanding the obstacles which have precluded rapid progress in clearing up the old workings, there is not the least doubt of this becoming a permanent and paying mine; indeed, its position and prospects are more than ordinarily good.

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—A moderate amount of business has been done during the week, and in some instances at advanced prices; but the low price of both tin and copper is a great incubus to the mining interest. EAST CARADON is again improving, and it will not surprise me to see this mine again attain a favourable position. TREKREHNS is also looking very well. It really appears that Tresavean will again become an important mining property; yet, strange to say, that although in 501 shares only, and under the most economical management, is selling at less than 8¢ per share. It is quite within the range of probability that, instead of selling at this price, the shares may one day be 50¢. GREAT NORTH LAXEY still holds out prospects that justify all that I have previously written about it; and, although I have it from the very best authority that the lode at the shaft would at no period produce 4 tons of lead per fm., the mine, in all probability will, in the course of time, become a very important one indeed. The grade improvements in the character of the lode at the deepest points justify the expectation that when a still greater depth is attained it will be productive of large quantities of lead. CHIVERTON MOOR is opening up well, and will, doubtless, become a very valuable mine when properly developed. EAST WHEAL LOVELL still maintains a good appearance, and is raising fair quantities of tin, which will be sold when the price of this metal improves, and this, I think, will be the case before another month transpires. It is satisfactory to find that WHEAL GREYLS is selling tin enough to pay its current cost, even at this depressed period for that metal. The EXPRESS WHEAL GREYLS COMPANY is progressing very satisfactorily. Of course, it is difficult in these dull times to induce the public to invest freely in new companies; but of this I feel confident, if the capital required for the proper working of these quarries be subscribed it will result in very large profits to those who embark their capital in it. For the first year 5 per cent. is guaranteed, and for the second 7½ per cent. upon the paid-up capital. I feel confident, however, that the actual profits upon the returns of the quarries will far exceed the 7½ guaranteed. In fact, it will be a gradually increasing profitable property, and I would strongly impress upon anyone seeking a permanent investment not to lose the opportunity of investing in the Imperial Welsh Slate and Slab Company, and I would caution my friends against confounding this company with another of a similar title, but with the modest capital of 150,000¢. The Imperial Welsh slate and slab is of an excellent quality; and, what is of most importance, the quantity is, practically speaking, inexhaustible, and the working of them will be attended with

large profits. The HOLLYBUSH COLLIERY AND COKE WORKS COMPANY may be said to be fairly launched, and I shall soon have a few remarks to make upon the progress of this company. Suffice it to say that it is an investment that anyone may embark in with the view of getting at least 10 per cent. per annum.

From Mr. THOMAS SPARGO:—Having retired from the office of secretary in the various public companies in which I held that position, I am prepared to devote my entire time to the business of a broker, for which my experience peculiarly fits me, having been engaged in business connected with mining more than 20 years—ten years in practical mining, and the remainder at Graham House.

The present condition of the mining interest is peculiar, absolutely requiring on the part of investors the most intelligent and experienced advice in every step taken by them. The state of the metal market is peculiar in character, and much depressed. The war between Spain and Chili will not affect hereafter the price of copper so much as is generally believed. An effectual blockade cannot be maintained, the length of coast is such that were the whole navy of Spain free for that one object a blockade could only be kept up at the principal ports. The addition of the Peruvian navy to that of Chili increases the defensive force fourfold, which force will, in fact, be used rather as aggressive than defensive, avoiding general engagements, and preying upon the merchant marine of their enemy, copper will find its way out pretty freely, in spite of the Spanish navy. The alleged discovery of several copper mines of great richness, and of easy access, in Peru is, if the information be correct, an event likely to influence the markets for copper in Europe. It is also reported that several very valuable discoveries of copper have been made in the Straits. The demand for metals in the United States of America will greatly increase. In proportion as the work of reconstruction goes on, numbers of free white settlers from New England, the Atlantic sea-board States, and Europe, will flock into the Gulf States and the South-west, investing their capital in agricultural pursuits and planting; the shattered railways will be replaced and extended, new lines will be spread like a net over the whole South, as is already the case in the North. Manufacturers such as are likely to flourish in the Southern States will be set on foot, and commerce generally receive an activity such as can only be conceived by those who are acquainted with American resources and activity, and have given attention to the probabilities and prospects now opening up. The demand for metals must under such circumstances be enormous, causing prices to advance, and giving activity to our mining operations, great as the discoveries have been in the Straits, of tin formerly, and copper recently, the supply will, we think, scarcely keep pace with the demand, as the whole American continent increases in population and commercial enterprise, and the vast colonial empire of Great Britain so rapidly becomes populous and powerful. Cornwall needs some fillip for her mining interest. Not only are there low prices, dear money, and a general condition of things depressed and unpromising, there are also special circumstances and influences which bear unfavourably; it is, for instance, a considerable time since any important discovery has been made in the county. Probably since the revival in Cornish mining operations so long a time has not elapsed during which no rich discovery has been made, yet we cannot bring ourselves to believe that there are no more rich treasures of ore in the bosom of our great mining county as yet not opened to the hand of enterprise. In my work, entitled "The Mines of Cornwall and Devon," describing a particular district, I made these remarks—"It is a striking fact connected with this general condition of country, that on the north-east side of the granite, for miles from Lescoweth to Lezant, there is no corresponding development of metal. It is more than merely possible that rich veins are in that ground, which will be discovered hereafter, as accident or advanced science may determine. Providence may reserve the riches of many districts in this manner until human knowledge and human wants make it compatible with the economy of Nature to bring them forth." A very unfortunate influence has been brought to bear upon the mining interests of Cornwall lately—the junction of the operative miners with trade unions. The bold adoption of the rules and usages of combinations, which have wrought much mischief, has startled those least acquainted with the Cornish miners. There has been a recent strike, quite in character with such performances when carried out by the trades unions organised in our great cities. As even in the district of the county Cornwall the agents and owners have felt it necessary to combine also, and a warfare of class is menaced, which every friend of the interest itself, and of the miner, must deplore. If our voice could reach the workers in our mines, we would assure them that no time could be less favourable to strikes than the present; we would tell them that while money is dear, and prices depressed, the miner cannot dictate terms. We do not think the working miner overpaid, we are favourable to his better remuneration when circumstances permit, and also to the melioration of his condition in various respects, but strikes and combinations will only result in a further depression of the market, which has hitherto existed between employers and employed, and impeding the progress of a business more sensitive than any other. The dissatisfaction which exists with the smelters on the part of those whose capital is engaged in working the mines is a matter that should be examined in the interest of the trade; we cannot concur with some writers in the Journal, that the caprice and selfishness of the smelters is the chief cause of the depression in the price of tin, but we are sure that the relations between those classes should be placed on a better footing. It is obvious that no season could be more favourable for investors. The low price of tin and copper presents extraordinary opportunities for the well-guided investors to secure valuable property. Any capitalist who possesses the counsel of a judicious agent, thoroughly acquainted with mining affairs, who chooses to purchase at the present depressed prices, may realise almost unprecedented profits, for when the contingencies which now fetter the trade are cast off, and activity is restored, the advance in the market value of shares will be great and rapid. We could point out various directions in which it would be impossible for the investor to err, or even fail to secure extensive profits.

From Mr. LEELE:—The markets for both stocks and shares are quite as good—indeed, a little better than they were last week. Money has been in greater demand, and this and other circumstances, chiefly relating to the American markets, have, in all probability, prevented a further reduction in the official rate of discount. The condition of the Bank is favourable, as regards both its gold and its reserve, and we may fairly look for a reduction in the price of money, probably next week. In mining shares a good deal of business has been done, and prices have maintained themselves—in some mines advancing. Great Laxey, Great North Laxey, East Laxey, Great Wheal Vora, West Chiverton, Chiverton Moors, Wheal Chiverton, South Darrens, Cliffords, East Caradons, East Grenvilles, Central Snailbeach, Rosewarne Consols, East Carn Brea, West Caradons, Chonates, and St. John del Reys, have been chiefly in demand. The reports from several of the mines are more than usually satisfactory and encouraging, and are evidently inducing investors to pay more attention to the fine opportunities they have of making money in mining adventures with very little risk, if only they act with judgment and discretion. GREAT LAXEY is in a fine condition—I mean fine compared with what was almost incomparable before. Dumbells is taking them down into a fine mass of ore ground, and several points in the southern part of the mine exhibit improvements. The report to be made at the meeting on the 14th will be eminently satisfactory, notwithstanding that no steps have been taken for the erection of the splitter works. This will, indeed, be gratifying to some of the shareholders, who were never favourable to the project. The sales of ore for the six months ended in April 1865, realised no less than 28,240¢ 12s. 10d., leaving nearly 3900¢ worth of ore unsold; while the costs, including all expenses, were but 15,850¢ 10s. 2d., leaving a profit of 12,394¢ 12s. The dividends amounted to 14,374¢, the bonuses to 2750¢, and there is now a credit balance of 27,653¢ 8s. 10d. I may just add, that the discovery in the Glen Roy is very good. Shares should certainly be purchased in the Great Laxey without delay. GREAT NORTH LAXEY still looks well, and a large business has been done in the shares in the late of Man, and amongst those who well know the condition and prospects of the mine. The shares are again going up, and they will, with an occasional interruption, go still higher. EAST LAXEY is opening well, and the shares are cheap at present quotations. EAST CARN BREA continues to improve, and the statement of accounts for November and December, laid before the meeting on Jan. 23, showed a small credit balance, the aggregate credit balance being 1105¢ 2s. 10d. At CHIVERTON MOOR there is a further improvement in the 40, east of flat-roof shaft; the lode is now 3 feet wide, and worth 30¢ per fathom. The lode in the 30, west of engine-shaft, is looking very promising. At WEST CHIVERTON the stopes continue to yield large quantities of lead. The 80 west, is still looking extremely well; and in the 90 and west the lode is 10 feet wide, and rich for lead throughout. The lode is not yet cut in the 40, east—no matter. At CHIVERTON there is nothing particular to note. The fixing of the plunger-lift in Cockney's is completed, and they are cutting pit, preparatory to sinking below the 86. At GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON the shaft is still going down in a stratum most congenial for lead, and in every way like the lead-bearing ground of the rich mines in the district. They are 16½ fms. below the adit, and they repeat the assurance of reaching the 20 by the end of April. It should be stated that the cost-sheet is being considerably reduced, though the work continues the same as it was. Captains Nancarrow and George are making every effort in this direction, and they promise further results by the end of the next month. ROSEWARNE CONSOLS present something new; the ground continues to open well both east and west, and there is but one opinion as to the value of the mine. There will be a rise in the shares before long. CENTRAL SNAILBEACH stands more favourable than ever—that is to say, the known facts in its favour are multiplied, and a short time will demonstrate the great value of the mine. I am recommending the shares for immediate purchase wherever I can do so. Capt. James Pope has just inspected and made a very favourable report of the CLOWANCE WOOD MINE. Looking at the ground in its relation to other mines, and the many lodes that run through it, intersected by cross-courses and veins, about which all the mine is made of small rich deposits of mineral, he has no doubt, he says, that if properly opened it will become one of the best pieces of unexplored mining property in Cornwall. The company seeks to raise 5000¢, in preference shares of 5¢ each, taking 15 per cent. As a promising undertaking it is worthy the notice of speculators.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, AND HOW TO FORM THEM.—In the concise little work bearing this title, Mr. Thomas Tapping, who is well known as a barrister who has had considerable experience in connection with public companies, furnishes every information which capitalists and intending vendors are likely to require in connection with the Companies Act, 1862. Not only is the mode of forming a company carefully and lucidly explained, but ample information is likewise given as to the system of management and administration that should be pursued after they are formed. Whilst carefully avoiding the uninteresting technical style usually met with in legal works, even when intended for non-professional readers, Mr. Tapping has been studious to omit nothing essential to the perfect comprehension of the law; he teaches the law without the legal technicalities. The work may be obtained through all booksellers for 1s., or by post direct from the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, for 13 postage stamps.

"MORE SHELLS FOR THE OCEAN."—Under this title a handsome volume, partaking in its character of the style which has hitherto been almost monopolised by Mr. Timbs, has just been issued, through Messrs. Murray and Co., of Paternoster-row, by Mr. VALENTINE DURRANT. The varied nature of the contents can best be judged of from a reference to the titles of the chapters, which are no fewer than 28 in number, including amongst them such attractive subjects as Women, Society and the World, a Vision of Poets, Oysters, Love, Shakespeare, Depression—its Cause, Effects, and Cure, and Self-Respect. But the chapter which will doubtless first claim the attention of the readers of the Journal is that on Gems, Jewels, and Precious Stones, in which some interesting sketches of the various precious stones are given in a style that cannot fall proving very instructive.

UNDERGROUND GOOD WISHES ANSWERED.—There was no night more picturesque during the recent visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Cornwall than the group, of which they were the principal figures, gathered on a wooden platform 1800 feet beneath land and sea, their flannel dresses and patterned faces shown by the glimmer of a few miners' candles. Two or three half captains, they had never seen before, were their body guard, but they were as tenderly and loyally cared for as if in castle or Court. And when they had returned from their

inspection of the long, dark, tortuous tunnel called a level, and their position and surroundings were explained, it was in the heartiest way the Prince and Princess drank, in a bumper of champagne, prosperity to Botallack, but especially success to the mine in its search after a lode which had "gone down" somewhere under the Royal visitors' feet. Months of patient toil have passed, and the lode is reached. Within the last few days a splendid lode of grey copper has been cut, worth 100¢ per fathom, and this value has increased to 200¢ a fathom. May it prove a right royal lode, for Botallack is doing, like many Cornish mines, an immense amount of work with scant remuneration.—*Cornish Telegraph.*

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN and QUENANGEN.—Report from Jan. 14 to 28: Raipas. No change has taken place here, our operations being still confined to the shallow workings, with variable success. The vein of ore in the 30 fm. level south-west continues to yield some good work occasionally, but not sufficient to value.—Old Mine, South Workings: We continue to meet with productive ground in the 10, going south, and the vein is yielding more ore as we proceed to develop the lode. The rise above the 10 has improved further, and now yields from 5½ to 6 tons of ore per fm.; and the stope going south in the same level is now fully worth 4½ tons per fm. The winze sinking from the north of the cross-cut is now down some fathoms in a good lode, producing good stones of ore, from which circumstance we hope to carry the lode with us until we reach the adit below. The stopes worked in the sides of the lode in the 10 and in the cross-cut are as last reported, and giving fair returns of ore. In the north workings the prospects remain good, some parts having improved, the general yield being on the average about 3 tons per fm. No change has taken place in Carr's adit; the ground being still difficult to progress, and the work, therefore, necessarily slow. From Quenangen we are without advice, probably owing to the terrific storms which have lately raged, and which must have prevented all communication from the mines. Our ships have, I am glad to say, arrived here in safety, also the *Olivia*, respecting which vessel's safety I lately had my doubts.

MARIQUITA and NEW GRANADA.—Santa Ana Mines, for the month of December: Cost, \$13,339; returns, \$15,212. The superintendent writes, under date Jan. 20, as follows:—"Owing to the quicksilver not having yet arrived, we have been unable to reduce the ore extracted. We have now a stock on hand of about 120 tons, worth about \$24,000."—Marmato Mines, for the month of December: Cost, \$8088; returns, \$11,245. The superintendent writes, under date Jan. 5:—"The cost of the month has, on the returns of the peons, increased. The result of the month's working may be deemed, however, satisfactory."—Agua Clara: I am sorry to state we have not yet cut the lode; appearances are, however, much more favourable than were."

UNITED MEXICAN.—Guanajuato, Jan. 22: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: There is a further improvement in the ore from the contralejo (working upwards) of San Nicolas; it assays 9 marcos per monoton, or about 50 ozs. per ton, and its width is a vara and a quarter. The frente of La Trinidad to the south has somewhat fallen off, its width is three-quarters of a vara. The actual reserves produced the average quantity of cargo. In the planes (deepest part of the mine) the works, independently of the basement level of the two frentes of San Bernado to the north and south, and two pozos; the frentes are the one 6 varas, the other 5 varas broad, and a great deal of ore is produced. The haciendas have received the usual amount of cargo—about 1150 per week, and the buques extracted 1600 cargans in four weeks, which sold for \$7125, half to the credit of the mine. There has been a profit on the month of December of \$3229, two rascas having been received, but on the three months the result has been a loss of \$17,748, and in the year (1865) of \$34,304; this loss is due to the very low ley of the ore, but for several weeks it has been improving, and most of the tortas sold are, owing to the quantity of water that each makes. It is to be supposed that as soon as we cut the lode with the before-mentioned cross-cut at Jarrido shaft, we shall be able to push down these two points with rapidity. In Ancho winze we were able to fork the water by Jan. 19, and forthwith set both ends driving west. We spent 3 varas 1 ft. 3 in., and east 1 vara 0 foot 6 inches, both ends in rich ore ground. In the present month both these levels are being actively pushed ahead in a rich lode. We have holed to La Cruz's winze, and are already driving east of same.—Canton Winze: No. 2 level, east of San Francisco engine-shaft, has been deepened 6 varas 6 foot 6 inches, or (say) to a total depth of 10 varas 2 feet, in a productive lode, worth from 2 to 3 tons per fathom. San Francisco engine-shaft commenced sinking on Jan. 29; this was later than we had calculated upon, owing to the fact that, besides putting in penthouse, we found it necessary to conduct all the water west of Castro winze to the engine-shaft, in order to supply the plunger pole with sufficient water, without which we should have exposed ourselves to some breakage or other in the engine, as the shaft itself does not yet give a sufficient supply of water. This water had to be conducted to the shaft in laundries, in order to avoid filtration. I am happy to say that the satisfactory progress we are making in the engine-shaft fully compensates for the retardation. As already stated, we commenced on the 29th ult., and up to this date we have already sunk near 6 varas of shaft; we may, therefore, safely calculate upon commencing our No. 3 levels from this shaft before the end of March. The lode we carry in the shaft is widening, and altogether looks very promising; it is worth about 1 ton per fathom. No. 2 level, west of San Francisco shaft, has been advanced 9 varas 2 foot 8 inches, and holed to San Bartolo winze. The lode for the last few varas was unproductive. We have suspended driving for the present, and commenced a winze in the bottom, which carries a promising lode, worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the present month we have commenced sinking Montalbe's shaft. No. 2 level, west of this shaft, has been advanced 11 varas 0 ft. 3 in., without any improvement in the lode taking place, and we have suspended driving. The 60 cross-cut, north-west of No. 5 shaft, has been advanced 5 varas 1 foot, and in this month we have cut the lode. At this point the lode cut ore, but not rich; we are driving west on the same, and hope daily to see it improve; at the same time we have resumed the sinking of La Espada winze. The stope commenced east of Picon winze, in the 50, continued 2 varas deep rich in lead; here, however, the lode took suddenly a very abrupt turn, and the winze was suspended. The same time a partial improvement in the lode was made, and we have commenced driving a winze this month to further investigate this point. The intermediate levels below the 50, in Confianza winze, have been driven east 2 varas, 1 ft. 4 inches, or (say) as far as the ore extended, and west 3 varas 1 foot 10 inches, the ore (about 3 inches) still continuing; this level is being extended. A winze commenced in the 20, west of No. 2 shaft (north lode), under some extensive old workings, has been sunk 8 varas, in a most promising lode; the winze is turning out more than sufficient ore to pay the cost of this trial. The produce for January has been 119 tons. My estimate in the bargain in the leading workings and pipes, and the produce obtainable therefrom, for February, is as follows:—Produce, 110 tons; cost, 48,800 reales valon. The men (119) are distributed as follows:—43 men in the shafts and winzes, to sink 38½ varas; 36 men in the levels and cross-cuts, to drive 36 varas; 40 men on tribute.

CAPULA.—Capt. Paul, Jan. 26: The water has increased so much that the sumpmen are frequently hindered from working in the shaft; the ground is also very hard, consequently they make but slow progress in sinking. This week we met with a branch of rich ore in the north side of the shaft, which is the south part of San Ignacio lode; the other part is from 2 to 3 feet further north, which, when cut, I expect will let down the water from the Esperanza, and will very likely prevent us from sinking any further with the 7-inch lift. The lode in the Esperanza adit is without alteration, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The San Ignacio lode has formed a junction with that of San Jose in the bottom. It is not very easy to make a correct estimate of what further capital is required to develop the mine, so that it pays cost. If there were good drainage power on the mine so that we could sink, say, only 30 varas below the adit, I really think no further capital would be required from England, as in all the lodes on which we have sunk we have found metal; where there has been none in the backs, at the main junction I believe there will be a large bonanza. I cannot see anything to prevent it; while there has been a steam-engine on the mine we could get to the junction in twelve months. Messrs. Decker and Co., of Mexico, are about to erect a steam-engine on the mine of Santa Ana, west of Capula, and on the same lode they have erected a horse-engine on the mine for some years, with a 10-inch lift, but now they find although they can keep the water to the bottom level they cannot sink; such, I am afraid, will be the case at Capula when we intersect the north lode. We have sent 72½ cargans of metal to San Pascual hacienda, and next week I hope to send sufficient for tortas No. 7, and still have a great many cargans to pick over for the next tortas, No. 8.

A CRYSTALLISED MASS OF GOLD, weighing 201 ozs., has recently engaged the attention of mineralogists in New York, to which it was sent from El Dorado county, California. The crystals, mostly imperfect, are strangely grouped, and have some peculiarities worth studying. The value, as estimated in New York, is \$4000.

MAONESIA obtained by calcination from chloride of magnesium will, when exposed to the action of water for some time, acquire a crystalline character, and become hard enough to cut marble. A mine of this magnesia of moderate thickness is translucent, like alabaster. With this substance casts may be taken as if with plaster of Paris, only the former sets under water. A mixture of chalk and magnesia in powder, made up into a paste with water, is good for moulding, and will become exceedingly hard under water.—*Scientific American.*

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending February 15 was 10,388¢ 16s. 10d.

CURE OF CONSUMPTION BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. Richard Meredith, Kingston, Herefordshire:—"I had a violent cough; many persons gave their opinion that I should not be long in this world. I had the best advice to give, when after using Dr. Locock's Wafers, I am now as well as ever. It is my opinion that these Wafers are a gift from God." Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Cold and damp are the frequent causes of ailments which prove troublesome, though rarely dangerous unless completely neglected. A cold in the head, throat, or chest may be safely stopped and expeditiously cured by rubbing Holloway's ointment twice a day upon the neck and chest, and by aiding its curative powers with appropriate doses of his purifying and regulating pills. The conjoint and reciprocal agency of these medicines exerts the highest salutary effect over the nervous, vascular, and secretory systems which could always inconvenience and disarrange. The phlegm cough and shortness of breath gradually disappear under this rational treatment, and the strength and vigour of the constitution are increased rather than diminished during the course of cure.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDOL-ACHT.—T. Pierce, H. Harvey, Feb. 28: Croft's shaft is down 52 yards; the ground is still hard for progress. We have commenced to drive south-west on the Bell-Gwyn lode, which is highly congenial for lead. The lode in the 70 is temporarily disordered, and split up into branches, caused by a bed of shale which is above the level.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, March 1: I am pleased to inform you of an improvement for lead ore in the 70 m. level; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, made up of sand and lead ore, worth for the latter full 1 ton per fm. and likely to be better. The sump sinking below the 70, and to go down on the 80, is poor at present. A slope in the east of the sump is worth 1½ ton per fm. In the 80 west there is a little lead ore, and the ground more promising forward; we expect to hole this end to the winze in about three weeks or a month. Taking the mine altogether it looks very promising, and we shall sell 20 tons of lead ore next week.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, Feb. 27: At the present moment the 80 west is disordered by cross limestone, but will improve again there is no doubt. The 70 west is opening better again for lead, the lode being wider, producing good stones of ore, and judging from appearances will soon be of value. We expect to communicate the 80 to the winze sunk from the 70 in about a month; the ground there is rather hard at present, which makes it spare for driving; however, when this is holed we shall be able to work on the ground passed through in the 80. We think to sample next sale 20 tons of lead ore.

—F. Evans, Feb. 28: We cut into some nice ore in the 70 west this evening, at present worth 1 ton per fm.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, March 1: On Friday last the following bargains were set:—South, or Copper Lode: To drive the 22 west of shaft, at 42, 10s. per fm.; the lode in the present end is still disordered, but producing mangle and good stones of copper ore. The ground to-day is much easier for working than it was on Friday last, when the bargain was set. I have every reason to believe that we shall soon get through the elvan course, when we may expect the lode to make regular and good. We have whole ground for the length of our set on the course of this lode full ¼ mile in length, and our present driving is 12 fms. below the adit level, or 24 fms. from surface, and our present end is now from 10 to 15 fms. east of the rich bunch of copper gone down in the bottom of the adit level; should we meet with the lode in this level now driving as rich as seen and proved to be gone down in the bottom of the adit level it would make Bottle Hill quite a new mine.—Main Lode: The 34, east of Williams's shaft, to drive and stop by the solid fault, for three men and three boys, at 27, per fathom; the lode here is about 7 ft. wide, and worth about 67, per fm. Also a pitch east and west of the new shaft, in the back of the 12, to eight men, tribute at 13s. 4d. in 11; the takers to pay all cost for returning the tin.

BROSFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, Feb. 28: Settings for March: The cross-cut west of winze, to cut through the south part of the lode, to two men, at 110s. per fm.; the lode is favourable for progress. The slopes east and west of winze, in the back of this level, to 12 men, at 80s. per fm.; the lode here is improved, and is now worth 30 cwt. per fm. The men at the new shaft are making good progress with cutting the pit; the horse-whim being erected at this shaft will be ready for work before the end of this week.

BRYNFORD HALL.—T. Pierce, March 1: Simon's shaft: The 114 yard level east continues hard; the vein is about 12 in. wide, composed of spar, mixed with lead ore and calamine. We expect an alteration for the better daily. In the new discovery the vein is still very strong, but we do not see quite so much ore as we did last week; we can fully expect to drop on good ore ground here every day. No change in the south cross-cut, from Grainger's shaft. The 86 yard back level, south-west from Grainger's, is presenting very good indications. We have commenced to rise from the level to test the ground above; this is yielding a little ore, and we are looking daily for an improvement.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, Feb. 27: The run of ore going south from incline continues as last reported; the joint being rather close, and ground stiff for driving. This end will be suspended for a few days, until we have the sumps in readiness for driving the stuff to the incline. The above joint going north from incline is narrow, but continues to yield a small quantity of ore. We have commenced sinking in the end of the south level, south side of incline, and are getting some nice lumps of ore—some being ½ cwt. each. This is lying east and west, but I think if there is a run of ore here we are not fairly into it yet. The level driving south, west from lower part of the incline, is in soft hanging ground, which has taken a drop at this place. The sump sinking in bottom of incline is without change.

CAISTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collier, March 1: The Danescombe lode east continues to yield from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm.; we shall commence driving west on the ore in a few days. On the engine-shaft lode, in the western level, we have commenced a rise in back of the level, in a lode 2 ft. wide, of white iron, mangle, quartz, and some copper ore.

CAPE CORNWALL.—Ralph P. Goldworthy, Feb. 28: The lode in the 100 end is large, the quality of the tin stuff is improved, and good ventilation is now secured by the hoing the sump-winze from the 90. We are now enlarging the pit in the 100. When the same is completed we shall cut a fork and prepare to sink the engine-shaft. The lode in the 100 stop west retains its size and value fully. The lode in the 90, east end, is 7 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and prun, producing stamping work. We shall reach the junction of the lode by driving about 10 fathoms more, which does not vary. Important point. No change to notice in the 90 m. level stop; this remark will also apply to the 80 east end, on the south lode. We have set the 70 m. level stop on tribute, at 13s. 4d. in 11. The 70 end west is without change. The engineers are engaged in the erection of the engine, which we shall accomplish without delay. The weather has been favourable the last few days for our surface operations, which we are pushing on with all possible speed.

CARADON AND PHOENIX CONSOLS.—Wm. Richards, Feb. 28: The lode in the engine-shaft is 1½ ft. wide, containing capel, quartz, prun, and some of mangle, and some good quality copper ore. I am glad to inform you that a considerable improvement has taken place in the character of the ground, and the No. 2 lode driving west of the cross-cut; the lode is 5 ft. wide, containing less capel, more quartz, flookan, peach, prun, an increase of mangle, good stones of yellow copper ore, and ½ ton of blende per fathom; the prospects here are very cheering and encouraging. The wheel-pit is nearly completed, and quite ready for the engines.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennett, Feb. 27: The lode in the 80 west continues very promising, is 1½ ft. wide, containing 41, per fm. In the east end, in the bottom of the level the lode has improved. The only alteration to notice in the rise is a slight change in the character of the ground close by the lode, forming a sort of capel.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—Henry Boundy, Feb. 27: The lode in the boundary adit is showing some good spots of copper ore, and likely to improve.—Copper Shaft: The lode in the 20 has become more settled, and letting out water freely, which is a sign we like to see.—Esquadrilith: The lode in the adit east continues to yield good stones of copper ore. The shaftmen are still engaged in making the necessary arrangements for sinking. Our dressing at present is at a standstill, owing to the very severe frost and snow.

CASHWELL.—John Parr, Feb. 28: Our operations here are much the same as they were last month. We shall commence to rise into the slaty haze in a few days, where we expect some further improvements. The eastern level, or Douke's, will be cleared next week; this is ½ m. from our engine-shaft, and proves the lode the entire distance.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, Feb. 28: We were obliged to stop the stamps this morning owing to the hard frost, so we commenced clearing the coffer, &c., to obtain the remainder of the gold produced for the month; but until a thaw we shall not be able to amalgamate the coffer stuff. In the meantime we shall put in some new stamps, heads and do some repairs. We have drawn 8 cwt. 1½ dwts. of gold from the amalgamators to-day. The quantity of stuff stamped this month is 240 tons. I shall send an account of the settings next week. We have about 300 tons of stuff unstamped on the bank, and shall put more men to rise as soon as the deep adit has reached the lode. The thickness of the bar of greenstone overlying the lode in the shallow adit (and which was driven through) is 18 yards; the deep adit has gone through 14 yards of it, and if the dip continues at the same rate as from surface to the shallow adit, the lode must be within 2 yards of the present end of the deep adit. All the machinery works well. Very little gold escapes over the blankets and concentration. All this goes afterwards through the cradles, which catch about 6 to 8 dwts. a day. It then passes through the Hungarians, which are constantly at work. I have never been able to detect a speck of gold in the tailings in the baten, and by assay we can find only a trace, so that, practically, we think all the gold is extracted from the lode stuff. The concentrated blanket-sand is all passed through the Britten and Mosheim pans. The Mosheim pans answer well here. They are very little trouble, and seldom require repairs. Two more could be attached to the present shaft with advantage. The four new Britten's are completely fixed and ready for work as soon as the deep adit reaches the lode. When the lode reaches the lode our labour expenses will be considerably reduced, and the lode stuff will be trammed direct to the stamps. The rails are laid down.

CENTRAL MINER.—T. Hughes, March 1: Victoria Engine-shaft: Every point is being pushed on with all speed, but there is no material alteration to notice since last reported on.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, Feb. 28: The lode in the 80 west has much improved during this week; it will in the present end yield from 20 to 25 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the cross-cut, south of the 40, is not yet through; it continues a fair mixture of lead ore. The lode above the 80 continues to yield about ½ ton of lead per fm. The frost has this morning stopped our drawing-machine.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwain, Feb. 26: The lead lode in the 20, north from engine-shaft, is ¾ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. We have not as yet discovered the north part of the east and west lode, but are daily expecting to do so; on the increase of water and crossings in the channel of ground we may naturally expect to meet with it shortly. In the 20, driving east from cross-cut, the east and west lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, and good stones of copper ore; about 30 fms. east from the present end is a large elvan course, against which the lode were so very productive in the adjoining mines (Crenner and Wheel Abraham); no doubt as we approach the elvan course we shall have similar results; this lode, driving west from cross-cut, is 10 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore; at present disordered by cross branches, from which much water issues; this indicates softer ground before us, and a larger lode. In conclusion, I can only add that from every foot of ground opened on the lode at the 20 I feel more than ever convinced that, if our future operations are carried out in the manner I have before recommended, you will have a first-class mining property.

—J. Pope, Feb. 24: I find the engine-shaft is sunk as deep as the 20 below the adit, and a cross-cut north from it, which has intersected a lode, on which is laid open about 14 fathoms in length; lode varying in size from 1 to 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and blende, with good stones of copper ore, and with every indication of making a rich lode at a deeper level, the strata being highly mineralised, and very much improved in appearance in the last 2 or 3 fms. sinking. In the 20 cross-cut north, which is on a lead lode, the lode is large, and letting out water freely, composed of mangle and good stones of lead—a very promising lode. This piece of mining property is traversed by several lodes of great promise, and intersected by cross-courses and elvans, about which all the mines in this district make rich deposits of mineral; also adjoins the Wheel Abraham Mine to the south, Binner Downs and Wheel Abraham; no doubt as we approach the elvan course we shall have similar results; this lode, driving west from cross-cut, is 10 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore; at present disordered by cross branches, from which much water issues; this indicates softer ground before us, and a larger lode. In conclusion, I can only add that from every foot of ground opened on the lode at the 20 I feel more than ever convinced that, if our future operations are carried out in the manner I have before recommended, you will have a first-class mining property.

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WHEAL SPARNON.—E. Chegwini, Feb. 24: Sump: The sumpmen have been engaged cutting down Jandine's engine-shaft and changing pitwork. The lode in Jandine's engine-shaft produces stones of yellow copper ore. The water has been in at the bottom levels all the week in consequence of a breakage of our lift; the door of it broke, and we were obliged to send to the foundry to get one cast. The water has been in Jandine's shaft, in consequence of the engine being idle.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Wm. John, T. Grenfell, J. Pryor, Feb. 26: The water is again in fork in Smith's engine-shaft to the 196, and this enabled us to drive both north and south of shaft; the south end is showing a better appearance, opening out tribute ground. In the 183, north of Chippendale's shaft, the lode is looking pretty well, worth 15s. per fathom. The 78 is also opening out profitable ore ground. In the 182 south of Smith's, and the 162 fm. level north of Trelawny, we are driving by the side of the lode; by this mode of working we can open out ground with greater dispatch, and cut into the lode when thought desirable. Our tribute pitches are much the same as when last reported on.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Feb. 28: South Lode: In the 40, driving east of old engine-shaft, the lode will produce 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. In the 40 west the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 50 the lode is producing stones of ore, but not to value. New Lode: In the 60, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is worth 20s. per fathom for tin. In the 60 west the lode is not looking so well as reported on last week, now worth about 5s. per fm.

WHEAL UNY.—J. Daw, S. Coade, M. Rogers, Feb. 24: The lode in the engine-shaft has greatly improved; the stuff drawn from it this week is of much better quality, and should it continue (which there is every appearance it will) it is worth now, at the present price of tin, 35s. per fm. for the length of shaft, 12 ft.; sinking by six men and three boys, at 42s. per fm. The 120, east of engine-shaft, has also improved, worth 12s. per fathom; driving by four men, at 5s. per fm. The 110, east of engine-shaft, is worth 12s. per fm.; driving by four men, at 15s. per fm. The 120, west of engine-shaft, is worth 5s. per fathom; driving by four men, at 3s. per fm. We have 14 men stopping in back of the 120, east and west of engine-shaft, at 2s. per 100 sacks, breaking tinstuff of 3 wts. of black tin per 100 sacks. We have suspended several stops and pitches of low quality tinstuff, which will barely pay for working at present price of black tin, and discharged 40 men underground; by doing this we shall make a considerable reduction in the working cost of the mine.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—There has been no small stir of excitement at Wheal Metal this last week, in consequence of the discovery made some ten days since being now confirmed, of what appears to be altogether a new lode. It was first discovered in sinking the winze below the 147, west of Metal shaft, and which induced a most vigorous driving of the 152 cross-cut south (a cross-cut of discovery), when, to the satisfaction of the agent and men, the lode was cut in the 152 south cross-cut—a good lode, about 1½ ft. wide. Should this lode continue as at present it will put the mine in a high position for opening out a very extensive and valuable piece of ground in these two levels—the 147 and 152. The other parts of the mine look well.

CARN BREA.—At Highburrow lode, in the 187 west, near the western boundary, driving east, a course of copper ore has been cut worth 100s. per fathom; this is one of the most important discoveries in Hlogan for years. It is also reported there are several improvements for tin and copper in the Barroose part of the mine.

NEW TRELAWNY (Liskeard).—This promising young mine appears to be opening out well, and most satisfactory to the shareholders; the different points of operation have been attended with the most favourable results that could be anticipated, and it is likely to become a rich and lasting mine. The lode in the engine-shaft fully maintains its size, character, and rich appearance, with every prospect of yielding large returns of ore on further development. The lode in the adit level is also improving and enlarging as it is being driven on. Another very important point is shortly to come off in the cross-cut by the intersection of the eastern silver-lead lode, which is supposed to be only 2 fms. from the present end, and from the conglomerate strata being driven through, there can be but little doubt of its productiveness when intersected, and the shareholders feel most sanguine as to the result.

At SOUTH TREVENNA a great improvement has taken place, causing a great stir in that district about mine sets which join the Trevena, or on the same lode. They have intersected the great copper lode in the south part of the set that made so large returns in the old Wheal Mary Consols some years ago. Wheal Mary Consols joins South Trevena, and it is expected that quick and large returns will soon be made from the same lode in South Trevena.

At NORTH DOLCOATH a good copper lode has been cut by driving a cross-cut south, in the 60 fathom level; this is very important, and it is the agent's opinion that something good may be expected.

At HENDRA CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD MINE, in the parish of Menheniot, operations have been commenced by the driving of an adit level on the course of the lode, which is about 4 ft. wide, and interspersed throughout with silver-lead, and the lode improving as they drive into the hill. On looking at the position of this set, being immediately adjoining Trelawny and Mary Ann Mines, and parallel lodes with them, it is a concern of great promise, being at present worked by a few private individuals, together with the lode of the mine, who have taken one-quarter part as an investment, and the other holders being connected with the mines in the locality, who are determined to give it a vigorous prosecution, so sanguine are they of its being a productive undertaking.

SOUTH DAREN.—This mine continues to open out quite equal to anticipations. It is expected that a dividend will be paid this month, and that they will be kept up quarterly, and increase in amount. Shares have advanced to 3s., but are still ridiculously low.

PROSPER UNITED.—At the general meeting the accounts showed the loss for six months to have been only 740l. The call was required to pay off the balance of the new engine and the previous debit balance. But for the very depressed prices of tin and copper these mines would be making considerable profits.

CHONTALES GOLD COMPANY.—We stated last week that the first remittance of gold received by this company had realised 5024s. It must be borne in mind that this was obtained in 45 days' working, with a very few men, and by the rough mode of working hitherto carried on by the natives. When the machinery now at the mines is at work, and the miners and others on their way there, and to sail in next steamer, have arrived, the returns will be very large.

The range of lodes in the immediate CALSTOCK DISTRICT are showing signs of becoming very productive of copper ore. There is a fine lode at Gawton, which may be the same lode that is beginning to turn out so much ore at Okei Tor, but, probably, is a parallel one; however, in the same direction westwards either of these lodes have been cut from the Danescombe adit under very favourable circumstances. At Calstock Consols, Capt. Colson has been for some time driving on a large lode in that mine, capable of turning out 4 tons of good yellow ore, embedded in flint-spar, in a deep adit 50 fms. below the hill.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—Captain James Pope has this week inspected this mine, which he recommends as one of the best pieces of unexplored mining property in Cornwall. Beautiful stones of copper ore are being raised from the lode at the 20; and this mine is now being looked after by the Cornish speculators. The shares, which were some time since selling at 40s. each, cannot now be bought at all, every shareholder being convinced of the value of the property.

CHONTALES.—Important and reliable intelligence has been received, under date Feb. 10, that there were then 18 feet of water on the bar in the harbour of Greytown, or San Juan de Norte. (With this draught of water there is every reason to suppose that the whole of the machinery sent out from this country has been landed at Greytown, and will soon be in course of erection at the mines.)

FRONTINO AND POLIVIA.—The directors have received no remittance of gold by the present mail. It is expected that Capt. Tregoning, and the miners who accompanied him, will arrive at the Bolivia Mine in the course of next week. Capt. Edwards and a reduction officer, with a staff of six miners, left Southampton for the Frontino Mines on the 2d inst.

THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.—The accounts of this company to be presented at the general meeting, to be held on the 14th inst., have been distributed among the shareholders. They show a total balance of assets over liabilities of 29,713s. 8s. 10d. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 10s. per share for the three months, or at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, and which will absorb 7500s., leaving a balance of 22,213s. 8s. 10d. At the forthcoming meeting the shareholders will be called upon to decide what shall be done with this balance, a portion of which some of them would wish to see either divided or invested in securities, but as a very large portion of the assets consist of, as in the present instance, ore bills 19,014s., and ore on hand valued at 3544s., the directors would be only using a wise discretion in retaining this balance, large as it is, intact, adding so much as it does to the stability of the company. The value of the ore raised during the year 1865 was 63,924s. 18s. 11d., against 54,167s. 5s. in 1864. These returns will, however, shortly be very considerably increased.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The weather for the past month I think the readers of the Journal must admit has been in accordance with my prognostications. The time is now approaching for the "usual crops of predictions as to the character of the present year." Some of the savans promised us a severe winter, but the weather has only been severe on paper.

True, there has been a great perturbation in the order of our climate; the seasons for the two past years have been, so to speak, "out of joint," and, without doubt, this state of things has brought about the cattle plague and other diseases which have afflicted both man and beast. No doubt the filthy state of our rivers have greatly added to the calamities. But apparently this derangement in the order of our climate is now at an end. From the phenomena now before me, it is evident we have a "bad, wet year" before us. Should anything arise to alter my opinion, I shall make it known in a future letter, but the aspect of the order of the weather is dreary in the extreme, and, so far as fine or growing weather is concerned, it is almost a blank. Well, a wet year is one of Nature's laws of self-defence. During these periodic rain cold years "the land rests from its excessive labours." All this I have explained in my "Climate of England."

With reference to the weather for the present month, it will be of a very unsettled character: in the absence of frost and snow we shall have wind and rain, apparently more of the latter than the former. From the 1st to the 13th the weather will be very unsettled—frosts, snow, gales, winds, and rain; 15th to 18th somewhat similar weather; 21st, 24th, 26th, and 31st winds and rain, with frosts at intervals. From the 2d to 5th of April unsettled. Therefore, I should advise our farmers to make the best use of every fine interval in the weather to get in their seeds.

26, Throgmorton-street, March 1.

G. SHEPHERD, C.E.,
Author of the "Climate of England."

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 2, 1866

COPPER.		S. & S. d.	
Best selected, p. ton	99	0	—
Tough cake & tile	96	0	—
Burra Burra	100	0	—
Copper wire, p. lb.	0	13½	—
ditto tubes	0	13½	—
Sheeting & bolting, ton	101	0	—
Bottoms	106	0	—
Old (Exchange)	87	0	—
IRON.		Per Ton.	
Bars Welsh, in London	7	10	0
ditto, to arrive	7	10	0
Nail rods	8	15	0
Stafford, in London	9	0	15
Bars ditto	9	0	11
Hoops ditto	9	15	0
Sheet, single	10	10	0
Fig No. 1, in Wales	4	5	0
Bedford metal, ditto	4	0	5
Bars, common, ditto	7	0	5
Do, merch., Tyner Tees	7	10	0
ditto, rolled, in Wales	6	10	0
ditto, Swed., in London	11	0	11
To arrive	11	5	0
Fig No. 1, in Clyde	3	15	0
ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2	9	6
ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	2
Railway chairs	8	10	0
" spikes	11	0	12
LEAD.		Per Ton.	
English Pig, common	20	15	0
ditto, ordinary soft	21	0	21
ditto (WB)	22	10	0
Ditto sheet	21	10	0
Ditto lead	23	10	0
Ditto white	27	0	30
Ditto patent shot	35	15	0
Spanish	20	0	0

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market during the past week has not shown so great an amount of improvement as anticipated as a consequence of the reduction of the Bank rate. The market has still continued to manifest a general appearance of dullness and want of animation. It was hoped in some quarters that another reduction would have been made on Thursday last, but this was not done, and we are consequently still left with a rate of discount too high to admit of much speculative business, in which the rate of interest has to be considered. We trust, however, that this will not remain the case for long, but that we shall have a more satisfactory condition of the money market arising in the course of a short time, and that as the spring advances we shall see a more prosperous state of the metal market. Orders from India still continue to arrive, but slowly, and the general tone of the advices is not so satisfactory concerning the metal trade as could be desired; still we are not without hope that ere long we shall find a marked improvement in our transactions in metals with that part of the empire. American orders have not yet come up to the expectations entertained, but in the present unsettled state of the question of duties there, this is not much to be wondered at.

COPPER.—Transactions in this metal have been very limited during the week, and the demand only moderate. There seems, however, a probability that an improvement may take place, as from the accounts received from Chili it appears that the supplies from that place will be very small for some time to come, and that, consequently, we may expect prices here will become firmer, in which case we shall have more activity in the market.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the orders for finished iron are not so large as they were, and in many cases second-class makers are short of orders, and even at the larger works the men are not in all cases making full time. As, however, orders have for some time been given out sparingly, it is hoped that the improvement in the Money Market will give a stimulus to the demand. In Welsh, although but very few orders have come in, the specifications on hand have enabled the makers to keep their works in constant employment. The reduction in the rate of discount is expected to act as an inducement to buyers, who have hitherto only given out orders to supply their immediate requirements, to enter into engagements more freely. In Swedish iron prices still remain firm, although sales are by no means numerous. In Scotch pig-iron there have been considerable fluctuations during the week, and a very fair amount of business has been done. After rising as high as 79s. cash, the price fell to 74s. 6d. cash, then to 73s. 9d. cash, and afterwards to 73s. 6d. and 73s. cash, after which it improved to 73s. 9d. cash, and the last advices from Glasgow state the present price to be 75s. cash.

LEAD.—The market still continues quiet, and without transactions of importance. Prices remain as last quoted.

TIN.—Straits have again fallen in price during the week, and business has been done at 85½, 84½, 10s., and 84½ cash, and at 86½ full prompt; and although the market is not quite so weak as it was, yet it is to be feared that the lowest point has not yet been reached. In Holland the stock of Banca on warrants, on Feb. 28, was 76,950 slabs, against 57,690 slabs same time last year. Arrived for next sale 144,948 slabs, against 132,246 slabs same time last year.

SPELTER.—The market has not advanced during the week; indeed, prices are hardly so firm; parcels on the spot have been sold at 24½ 5s., which may be stated as the present quotation. The stock in London, on Feb. 28, was 5886 tons, being a decrease of 355 tons during the month.

TIN-PLATES.—Prices are firm, and the works well employed.

STEEL without alteration.

QUICKSILVER may be bought rather under the quotation.

THE IRON TRADE.—[GRIFFITHS'S BI-WEEKLY REPORT.]

WOLVERHAMPTON, MARCH 2.—The Birmingham Exchange was well attended on Thursday; the demand for finished iron moderate; plates very flat; trade generally inanimate.

BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 2.—Bylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says:—Actual business done not large. No change in prices. Pig sellers very firm, manufacturers complaining of prices as against them, and seeking orders for immediate specifications. Confidence in prospects.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh ships this week numbered 136 only. The seasonable weather had a marked effect upon the demand for house coal, and a very large business has been transacted at an advance of about 2s. per ton. Hartley's have been comparatively quiet at last week's quotations. Hetton Wallsend, 20s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; East Hartlepool, 19s. 6d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 18s.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 18s.; Eden Main, 17s. 3d.; Hasting's Hartley, 15s. 6d. Cargoes unsold, 17; ships at sea, nil.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in Jan. was 537,935 tons, against 512,273 tons in the corresponding month of 1865, showing an increase of 25,662 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 218,998 tons; Yorkshire, 15,550 tons; Liverpool, 66,173 tons; London, 3692 tons; Severn ports, 196,559 tons; and Scotch, 36,663 tons. The increase was—Northern ports, 11,124 tons; Liverpool, 16,747 tons; Scotch, 11,901 tons. The decrease—Yorkshire ports, 5180 tons; London, 1363 tons; Severn ports, 7558 tons. The total shipments for January was 512,273 tons.

THE TIN TRADE.—Messrs. van Houten, under date Rotterdam, Feb. 28, write:—The tin market has been comparatively dull and heavy this month, the principal feature to notice being the Dutch Trading Company's announcement of the spring sale of Banca tin, which caused a considerable pressure to sell, and produced a material decline in prices. Banca tin stood at 56 fl. at the beginning of the month, but declined to 55 fl. after the official reduction of 5s. on English tin. On the 6th inst. the spring sale, consisting of 111,800 slabs, was fixed to take place on Thursday, March 22. The market was very unfavourably influenced by this announcement, the quantity of the sale being in excess of the general expectations, and an immediate fall to 53½ fl. took place. Several parcels changed hands at this figure in the course of the month. In Billiton tin no business is reported; to-day's quotation is 53 fl. The position of Banca tin in Holland on Feb. 28, as shown by the returns of the Dutch Trading Company was—

	1865.	1866.
Import in February	20,920	23,648
Total two months	53,058	52,843
Deliveries in February	7,959	4,387
Total two months	19,909	9,217
Stock second hand (on warrants) slabs	75,970	57,690
Total stock	338,803	180,400
Quotation, Feb. 28	53½ fl.	57½ fl.

The preceding returns, compared with those of 1865, exhibit—A decrease of the import for February of 2725 slabs, equal to 88 tons; an increase of the import for the two months of 241 slabs, equal to 8 tons; an increase of the deliveries for February of 2972

slabs, equal to 91 tons; an increase of the deliveries for the two months of 10,692 slabs, equal to 387 tons; an increase of the stock second hand of 19,360 slabs, equal to 607 tons; an increase of the unsold stock of 14,607 slabs, equal to 480 tons; an increase of the total stock of 33,807 slabs, equal to 1067 tons; and a decline in the quotation of 4 fl., equal to 87. 14s. per ton. The Government returns for December are—

EXPORT OF TIN.		1865.	1866.
December.		1865.	1866.
Germany	Tons	142	72
Belgium	66	14	466
England	—	77	544
France	232	30	1260
Hamburg	32	4	219
United States	63	—	325
Other countries	18	2	363
Total	548	199	4898

According to the official returns the import of tin for consumption in France has been—

December.		1865.	1866.
Tons		1865.	1866.
England	80	377	94
Belgium	207	88	71
Holland	45	27	22
Other countries	—	—	—
Total	332	392	187

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. J. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co., of Liverpool, report:—The feeling of depression noticed in our last has been further developed during the fortnight, the market having been characterised by quiet dullness. There has been an absence of demand for both English and foreign copper, and there have been no transactions in either ore or regulus. Quotations must be reduced as follows:—Bars, 88½ to 89½; ingots, 93½; ore and regulus, 16s. 3d. and 16s. 6d.; and barilla, 17s. 6d. to 18s. The next advices from the West Coast, S.A., are looked for with great interest. Sales since our last—

Feb. 16.—45 tons bars, to arrive

Feb. 19.—25 tons ingots, ex Paracca

Feb. 20.—50 tons bars, to arrive, per Egbert

Feb. 21.—83 tons bars, to arrive, per Egbert

Feb. 27.—20 tons ingots, ex Paracca

Stocks of copper produce (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands likely to be available—

Liverpool. 6007. Regulus. Bars. Ingots. Barilla.

Swansea. 6091. 5421. 410. 282. 68.

Arrivals from West Coast, S.A.—

At Swansea—Madeira, Carrizal, 540. 524. —

Here—George Ruxton, Tocopilla, 540. —

Lima, Cobija, 580. —

Eden, Valparaiso, —

Tin.—With moderate sales of Straits during the fortnight, at 87½ to 88½, the market closes quiet at the latter quotation.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET business has been very slack this week, and the settlement of the fortnightly account, on Wednesday, passed off so quietly that we were scarcely reminded that it was settling-day at all. In home mines the transactions have been very small, while in Chontales Gold they have been just as large; and it may take some time to get shares delivered and the account settled. The low price of copper and tin, which has for some time past affected speculation in Cornish mines, and driven many persons into gold and other concerns, is now supplemented by a threatened strike among the miners. Until we know more, however, of the case on both sides we shall defer any remarks upon the subject. We object to all "strikes" and combinations; at the same time, provisions are dear, and employers must be merciful to others as well as just to themselves. Carn Camborne, 32s. to 34s.; Clifford Amalgamated, 16 to 16½; Cook's Kitchen, 4 to 4½; East Basset, 20 to 22½; East Lovell, 10½ to 11; East Russell, 2½ to 3; Frontino and Bolivia, 1½ to 1½. Great Laxey, 20½ to 21½; at the annual meeting, to be held on the 14th, the accounts will show a balance of assets over liabilities of 27,653s. 8s. 10d.; and after the ordinary meeting is over an extraordinary meeting will be held, in order to give up the project of erecting smelting-works for the blende, for which a capital of 10,000l. was raised, and which sum, we presume, will be for division among the shareholders. Great South Tolgus, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. East Caradons have been in good demand, and advanced to 7½; the ends on the caunter lode are valued at 20s. per fm.; the south lode, 24s. per fathom; the new lode, 5s.; but the men at the mine are all on strike. Wheal Buller, 26 to 28; the mine continues to look well for tin, and has sampled 50 tons of copper ore. At the monthly settling, last week, 24 pitches were set to 75 men, at an average tribute of 8s. 1d. in 12. East Grenville shares have been flatter, at 3½ to 3½; the lode in the 85 is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fm.; and the winze, now 7 fathoms ahead of the 85 end, is worth 15s. per fathom. This winze is still being drained by the 85, and the agents, therefore, expect an improvement. Great Wheal Vor, 29½ to 30½.

Great North Laxey, 2½ to 3½; the lode in the shaft is valued at 2 tons per fm.; the 62 end north is 3 feet wide, worth 1 ton of lead per fm.; Herodfoot, 36 to 38; Marke Valley, 4½ to 4½; North Crofty, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; North Treskerby, 3½ to 3½; Providence Mines, 32 to 34; South Condurrow, 36s. to 38s.; South Daren, 2½ to 3½; Tincroft, 14½ to 15½; West Seton, 160 to 170. Wheal Grenville, 3 to 3½; at the meeting the accounts up to the end of January showed a cash balance against the mine of 337l. 6s. 2d., and liabilities over assets of 838l. 19s. 11d.; a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The tin sold for the quarter realised 2233l. 6s., a quantity considerably below what was reasonably expected, and the agents state the wet weather impeded their dressing operations. The new shaft, in the tin mine, has been holed to from the 110 to the 120 fathom levels, and the mine generally reported as looking well. The boundary shaft, on the East Grenville lode, has been sunk 7 fathoms 3 feet below the 22, and this part of the mine, close to East Grenville, and on the same lode, is a fine speculation of itself. Wheal Basset, 85 to 90; Wheal Margaret, 5½ to 6; Wheal Seton, 200 to 210; Wheal Trelawny, 15 to 16. West Chiverton, 77½ to 80; the lode has not yet been cut in the 100 that we are aware of, and a great improvement is reported in the 80 west, on Williams' lode, worth 50s. per fathom; and this course of ore has now continued for 145 fathoms in length. Wheal Chiverton, 8 to 8½; at Cookney's shaft we understand there are good stones of lead in the 80, and the north part of the lode very promising. Chiverton Moor, 6½ to 7½; the 40, east of flat-rod shaft, is reported worth 1 ton of lead per fathom, and can be stopped at 25s. per fathom; sinking is proceeding rapidly under the 40. Chontales, after having been largely dealt in, leave off 4 to 4½; Prince of Wales, 5s. to 6s.

The market for mine shares during the week has been moderately active. Chontales shares have been largely dealt in, and close firm at 2½ to 2½ prem. Foreign Lands shares also find ready buyers at 800 to 850. Frontino shares remained unchanged—½ to ½ prem., till the close of the market on Friday, when a sudden reaction set in, closing par to ½ prem.; the reports of the management (not of the mines) are said to be unfavourable, but that vigorous efforts are being made to rectify the evils complained of. St. John del Rey, 54 to 55, and in demand. Don Pedro North del Rey, ½ to ½ prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, 1-16th to 3-16th premium; English and Australian Copper, 1½ to 1½. Cape Copper shares find ready buyers at 4 to 4½ premium; several large transactions have taken place in the shares. East del Rey, ½ to 1½; Port Phillip, 1½ to 1½; Pestarena, par to ½ prem.; Worthing, ½ to ½. Great Laxey shares are again in demand at 20½ to 20½. Yorke Peninsula, 3-16th to 5-16th, and enquired for. An advance has been maintained in Yudanamutana. Valanzasca, 1 to 1½ prem.; Val Antigorria, ½ dis. to ½ prem. West Chiverton in good demand at 7½ to 80; the lode in the 80 has improved to 50s. per fathom, and there has been driven on this lode 150 fathoms, through a course of ore the entire distance. The mine never looked better. The returns will now be increased, and the dividends also. Chiverton, 8 to 9; the lode in Cookney's shaft is producing good stones of ore. At Chiverton Moor the 40, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 20s. per fathom; price, 7 to 7½. Great Wheal Vor, 30 to 3

FOUNDRY, HAYLE, SEPT. 29, 1865.—SIR: We beg to inform you that, in consequence of our INCREASING BUSINESS in LONDON, we have purchased the HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF (formerly Crown Wharf), NINE ELMS, where we shall carry on in all their branches the businesses of FOUNDRERS and ENGINEERS.

Having by this arrangement provided greater facilities for the dispatch of work confided to us by our friends in London, and being also enabled to extend our business, we are, in addition to the usual Engineering work hitherto undertaken by us, prepared to SUPPLY MINING MACHINERY from this wharf at the shortest notice, where also our resident engineer will be in attendance to give information in designing general plans and details of the most improved machinery for mining and other purposes.

Our offices hitherto at Clarence Chambers, 12, Haymarket, will from this date be transferred to the Hayle Foundry Wharf, Nine Elms, S., where all communications intended for our London branch should be addressed.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
HARVEY AND CO.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., HAYLE (and until recently of Clarence Chambers, London), desire to say THEY ARE NOT CONNECTED IN ANY WAY with Messrs. Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester, who issue circulars and advertise mine shares.

Foundry, Hayle, and Nine Elms, London, Feb. 27, 1866.

PORTABLE ENGINES.—CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co. beg to announce that they have made a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION in the PRICE of their PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES.

Revised catalogues will be sent on application to CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., Lincoln; or 75, Lombard-street, London.

GALLOWAY'S PATENT CONE TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—The introduction of these vertical taper tubes into the ordinary fixed boiler PROMOTES the NECESSARY CIRCULATION OF WATER, and thus INCREASES THEIR STRENGTH and DURABILITY.

Their adoption not only adds to the steam-producing power of the flues, but renders the practice of hooping with angle or tee iron rings quite unnecessary.

The tubes have now been in use upwards of 14 years, and above 25,000 are in work in various parts of the country, with the best results.

They can be easily fixed in existing boilers (owing to their taper form) by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the patentees, W. and J. GALLOWAY and Sons, Engineers and Boiler Makers, Manchester.

BLASTING.

AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS
IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE,
AND FREE FROM SMOKE.

Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,
THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MANUFACTORY, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBOE, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1861, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Wrexham, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procured elsewhere.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE. FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 in. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 in. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock Devon.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP. APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells or any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:

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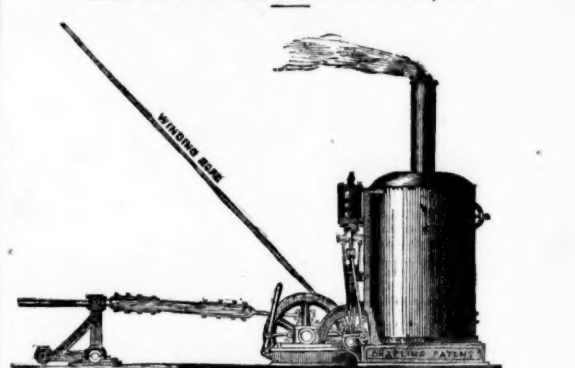
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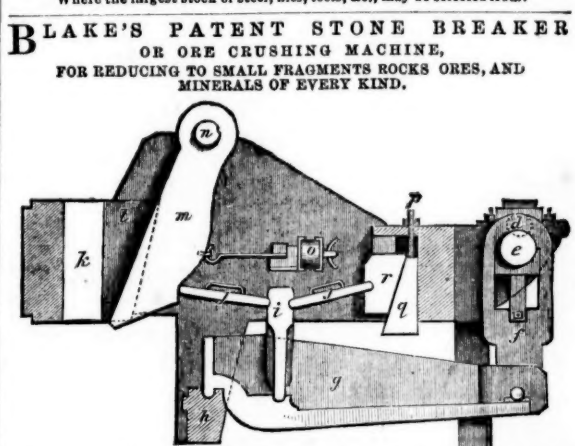
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1200	Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold [L.]	9 0 0	—	—	—
916	Carroll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 8 7	32	—	—
2380	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwyn	30 0 0	—	—	—
867	Cwm Erddin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	16 10 6	—	—
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	—
200	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—	—	—
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	600	500 550	—
128	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	—
6000	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	3 18 0	—	—	—
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300	East Darwen (lead), Cardiganshire	2 14 6	8	7 3 8 1/4	—
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1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	3 9 0	—	—	—
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	11	10 1/2 11	—
3000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	—	—	—
12000	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	21	20 1/2 21 1/2	—
5024	Great Wh. Vort (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	31	29 1/2 30 1/2	—
1024	Herodotus (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	39	38 38	—
6000	Lisborne Down (copper), [S.E.]	6 10 6	43	4 1/2 5	—
400	Lisborne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 18 0	—	—	—
9000	Marzo Valley (copper), Caradon	1 0 0	—	—	—
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	4 10 0	—	—	—
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham	28 0 0	280	—	—
30000	Miner's Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	20	—	—
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1123	Providence (tin), Vort [S.E.]	10 6 7	33 1/2	32 34	—
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240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—	—	—
1600	Brixham Hematite Iron [L.]	6 7 6	—	—	—
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286	Conduff (cop., tin), Camborne	78 10 0	—	—	—
1024	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Helston	18 18 0	—	—	—
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—	—	—
42000	Copper Miners of England [2000 £25 paid, 40000 £100 paid]	—	—	—	—
1045	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Agnes	9 17 0	—	—	—
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1024	Gumfries (tin), Gernoe	4 3 0	—	—	—
3000	Maes-y-Safn (lead), [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	—
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), [L.]	4 0 0	—	—	—
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5936	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	—	—	—
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 0	—	—	—
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572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	15 10 0	—	—	—
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4200	Vigam and Clogau (copper), [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	—
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	39 10 0	—	—	—
1000	Wheal Daisy (tin), Gwilt	7 0 0	6 1/2	6 1/2	—
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Gwilt [S.E.]	8 0 6	8	—	—
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), [L.]	8 10 0	—	—	—
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Vort [S.E.]	13 17 6	5	5 1/2 6	—
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	13 17 6	5	5 1/2 6	—
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—	—	—
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10000	Gonnessa (lead) [L.] [5000 £5 paid, 5000 £1 paid]	3 1/2	2 1/2 3 1/2	—	—
15000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Lusitania (Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	—
9275	New Widberg (lead), [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	—
80000	Panfilio (copper), [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Pontbiquet (sil.-id.), France [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	—
97500	Port Phillip (gold), [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	—
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
80000	Victoria (London) [L.] [25000 £1 paid, 25000 7d. pd.]	53 55	—	—	—
40000	West Canada Mining Co. [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altman and Quenagen Unl. (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	—
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 6 0	—	—	—
2444	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	0 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Copado Mining Company, Chili [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
100000	Don Pedro No. del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	0 14 0	—	—	—
70000	English and Australian	5 0 0	—	—	—
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	22	1 1/2 1 1/2	—
80000	Granada Mining Co., Australia [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
103815	Marquette (copper), New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
43174	United Mexican (sil.-id.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	2 1/2	2 3	—
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L.] [S.E.]	6 0 0	—	—	—
45000	Yadana Mutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	8 0 0	1	1 1/2	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (lead) [L.] [S.E.]	0 8 0	—	—	—
28000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	—	—
10000	Chontales (gold and silver), Nicaragua [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
300	Copado Smelting [L.] [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	—
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
60000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—	—	—
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	—
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	—
80000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Australia [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	—
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	—	—
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 11 0	—	—	—
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	—
4000	Hope Silver (lead), [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	—
100000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	25 0 0	—	—	—
12000	Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
15000	Orea (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
15000	Pachusa Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
5000	Peel River Land and Mineral (Limited)	1 0 0	—	—	—
10178	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.] [S.E.]	100 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Rosario Consolidated (lead) [5000 £5 paid, 47500 £1 paid]	8 10 0	—	—	—
15000	San Pedro del Monte (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—	—	—
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	3 0 0	—	—	—
30000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	—
5000	Vai Antigua (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	—
5000	Vai Ransam (silver, copper, and lead) [L.] [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Valgodemard Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Valpurga (gold), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	15 0 0	—	—	—
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	0 12 6	—	—	—
20000	Washoe (gold) [10000 £5 paid, 10000 £1 paid]	1 0 0	—	—	—
80000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	110 0 0	—	—	—
7500	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Mines.		Paid.		Last Pr.		Bus. done.		Last call.	
1000	Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Bedford (cop.), Tavistock	2 11 6	1 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	Billings (lead)	30 0 0	9 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Bollinger Hill Consols (copper)	0 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 12 6	1 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	28 0 0	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint	9 0 0	17	14 16	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Caibek Fells (lead) [L.] [S.E.]	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4800	Camborne Vein & Wh. Francis [L.] [S.E.]	1 1 1	11 1/2	10 1/2 12 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Caradon & Phenix Consols (copper)	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	30 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambu	1 18 0	34 1/2	32 34 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Cardigan Consols [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Cardiganshire (lead) [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3000	Carnarvon (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Caryfort (2000 £24 pd., 16000 £1 pd.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Cashwell (lead) [L.] [S.E.]	0 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60000	Castle Carn Duon (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	2 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2500	Cefn Cilcen (id.), Flint [L.] [S.E.]	3 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3000	Central Miners (lead) [L.] [S.E.]	3 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16000	Central Smallbeck (lead)	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe	7 16 0	9	8 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Chiverton Moor (lead)	4 6 0	7 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
3073	Clara Unk., Pontefract [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop., St. Stephen's)	0 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3000	Cloane Wood (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16000	Coalbrook & Bond [L.] [5000 £1 pd., 10700 £1 pd.]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8000	Concorre (cop., sulph.) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Cornish Clay and Tin [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	10 20 20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	29 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Cranver and Wh. Abraham [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2500	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	3 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8000	Crown Consols (cop.), Crown	5 11 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8000	Crown & Wendon (tin, cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	0 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1428	Crowley (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	4 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35000	Dale (lead), North Stafford	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Darwen (lead) [L.] [S.E.]	9 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4076	Darren and Corn								